

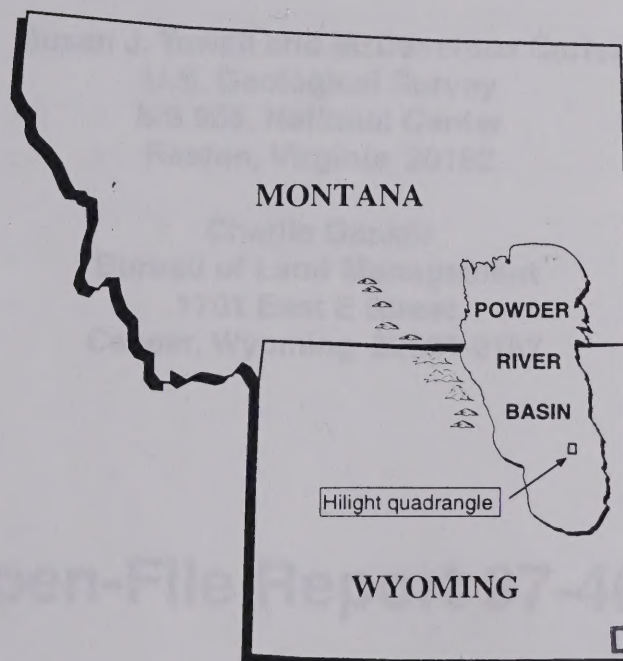


Coal availability in the Hilight quadrangle, Powder River Basin, Wyoming: a prototype study in a western coal field

By

Carol L. Molnia, Laura R. H. Biewick, Dorsey Blake,
Susan J. Tewalt, and M. Devereux Carter
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U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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Appendix

Tables 4 through 13—Coal Resource tables: the following 3 tables [a,b,c] for each bed listed below.

- (a) Summary table showing original, remaining, and available resources.
- (b) Coal tonnage unavailable, by specific land-use restriction.
- (c) Coal tonnage unavailable, by specific technological restriction.

Table 4a, b, c. — Main Wyodak bed, Category 1

Table 5a, b, c. — Rider Wyodak bed, Category 1

Table 6a, b, c. — Lower Wyodak bed, Category 1

Table 7a, b, c. — Wildcat bed, Category 1

Table 8a, b, c. — Moyer bed, Category 1

Table 9a, b, c. — Main Wyodak bed, Category 2

Table 10a, b, c. — Rider Wyodak bed, Category 2

Table 11a, b, c. — Lower Wyodak bed, Category 2

Table 12a, b, c. — Wildcat bed, Category 2

Table 13a, b, c. — Moyer bed, Category 2

Abbreviations and Conversions

To convert from	To	Multiply by
Inches (in.)	Centimeters	2.54
Feet (ft)	Meters	0.3048
Miles (mi)	Kilometers	1.609344
Short tons (2,000 lbs.)	Metric tons (2,204.6 lbs.)	0.90718474

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ABSTRACT

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Geological Survey of Wyoming, and U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM), has produced an estimate of the amount of available coal in an area about 35 miles south of Gillette, Wyo., where the Wyodak coal bed is, in places, more than 100 ft thick. Available coal is the quantity of the total coal resource that is accessible for mine development under current regulatory, land-use, and technologic constraints. This first western coal availability study, of the Hilight 7½-minute quadrangle, indicates that approximately 60 percent (2.7 billion short tons) of the total 4.4 billion tons of coal in-place in the quadrangle is available for development. (There has been no commercial mining in the Hilight quadrangle.) Approximately 67 percent (1.9 billion tons) of the Main Wyodak coal bed is considered available. All tonnage measurements in this report are given in short tons.

Coal-development considerations in the quadrangle include dwellings, railroads, pipelines, power lines, wildlife habitat (eagles), alluvial valley floors, cemeteries, and the Hilight oil and gas field and gas plant. Some of these considerations could be mitigated so that surface mining of the coal may proceed; others could not be mitigated and would preclude mining in their vicinity. Other technological constraints that influence the availability of the coal include overburden thickness, coal beds too thin, and areas of clinker.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We could not have successfully completed this project without the help of Vickie L. Clark, the U.S. Geological Survey computer system administrator. Employees of the U.S. Bureau of Mines Coal Recoverability Program—Timothy J. Rohrbacher, Lee M. Osmonson, Gerald L. Sullivan, David C. Scott, and Dale D. Teeeters—were extremely helpful with describing local mining practice and assisting with GIS (geographic information systems) software. The Wyoming State Geological Survey supplied information and helped with project logistics. James E. Fassett and Timothy J. Rohrbacher reviewed the manuscript and offered thoughtful and constructive comments. Sally J. Dyson, Robert K. Wells, Cheryl W. Adkisson, and Richard P. Walker assisted in preparing a digital version of this report to appear as a World Wide Web release.

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE OF STUDY

Traditional Federal and State coal resource estimates have not taken into account the multitude of land-use, environmental, regulatory, technologic, and economic restrictions to coal mining and coal resource recoverability. This has led some Federal, State, and local planners to overestimate the future supply of the Nation's coal. A cooperative program, referred to as "Coal Availability," between the U.S. Geological Survey and other Federal agencies and State geological surveys, was initiated in 1986 to identify major constraints on the availability of coal resources

for development and to estimate the amount of remaining coal resources that may be accessible for development under those constraints (Carter and Gardner, 1989, 1994; Eggleston and others, 1990). Coal availability studies have been done at the 7½-minute-quadrangle scale; the results are modeled statistically and can be indicative of larger areas that have similar developmental restrictions and geologic conditions.

The data generated during the coal availability studies were shared with the U.S. Bureau of Mines for use in their coal recoverability studies, where recovery and cost factors were applied to the estimated available coal resources. This results in an estimate

of the amount of economically **recoverable** coal [coal reserves], which is usually far less than the amount available for development (Rohrbacher and others, 1994).

The coal availability program was first conducted in the Eastern United States. The results there (see **Comparison to Other Coal Availability Studies** section of this report) were useful to the coal mining industry and other resource managers. Seventeen quadrangles were modeled in the central Appalachian region of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia. Coal availability studies have expanded into the northern Appalachian region, the Illinois Basin, and the Western United States. There was great interest in extending the program to western coal fields to see what factors would be involved and how the process could be applied to the different geologic and mining conditions in the Western United States. The Hilight quadrangle study is the first coal availability study in the western United States.

GEOLOGIC SETTING AND COAL MINING

The Powder River Basin covers about 22,000 sq miles in northeastern Wyoming and southeastern Montana (fig. 1) and is located in the Northern Great Plains physiographic province. The structural axis of the basin trends northwest and is near the western edge of the basin. The Powder River Basin has a narrow, steeply dipping western side and a broad, gently dipping eastern side. The Paleocene Fort Union Formation along the eastern side of the Powder River Basin contains some of the thickest and most extensive deposits of low-sulfur subbituminous coal in the world (Molnia and Pierce, 1992), including the thick Wyodak coal bed found in the Hilight quadrangle.

The Powder River Basin of Wyoming was chosen as the study site for the first western coal availability study because of its vast coal resources and its importance in U.S. coal production—nine of the ten coal mines with the largest production in the United States in 1995 are located in the Powder River Basin (Key-stone Coal Industry Manual, 1997, p. 730). All the coal mines in the Powder River Basin are surface mines. The Wyoming portion of the Powder River Basin provides about 20 percent of the coal produced annually in the United States (Weakly, 1994).

The study site—the Hilight 7½-minute quadrangle (fig. 2)—is an area of about 52 sq miles and is located in Campbell County, Wyoming, about 35 miles south

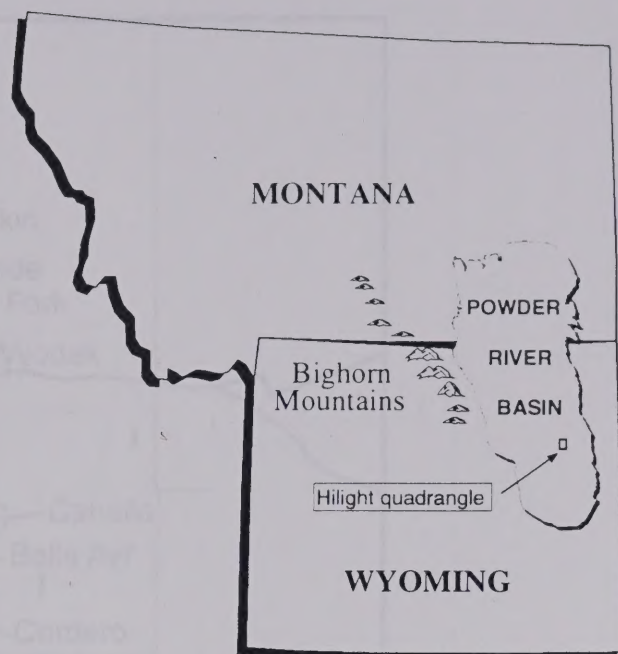


Figure 1. Map showing location of the Powder River Basin and the Hilight 7½-minute quadrangle.

of Gillette. The Hilight quadrangle is situated between the Coal Creek mine (owned by Thunder Basin Coal Co., a subsidiary of ARCO Coal Co.) and the Jacobs Ranch mine (owned by Kerr-McGee Coal Co.) (fig. 2). The northern limit of the Jacobs Ranch mine tract extends into the very southeastern edge of the Hilight 7½-minute quadrangle. The formerly proposed Keeline coal mine (Neil Butte Co.) lies fully within the quadrangle (see fig. 3); that Federal coal lease has been relinquished. The productive capacity of that mine would have been as much as 12 million short tons annually. The Hilight quadrangle was chosen for our study because of its location between two active mines, the interest that had been shown in developing the coal deposit at one time, and the issues in multiple-use land management of the area.

The Eocene Wasatch Formation is at the surface everywhere in the Hilight quadrangle except along the east-central edge, in the drainage of Black Thunder Creek, where the Paleocene Fort Union Formation crops out (Coates, 1977; IntraSearch, 1979).

The main coal bed in the Hilight quadrangle is the Wyodak coal bed of the Tongue River Member of the Fort Union Formation. Figure 4 shows a composite columnar section that is typical of the Hilight area. In the quadrangle, the Wyodak coal bed is up to 120 ft thick, and, in many places, has 1-5 partings that vary in thickness. Overburden thickness



Figure 1. Map showing location of the Powder River Basin and the region's topography.

in 1980. The Powder River Basin is a large, arid region in the northwestern part of the United States, covering parts of Montana and Wyoming. The basin is characterized by its rugged topography, with high mountains and deep valleys. The Powder River flows through the basin, providing a vital water source for the region. The basin's climate is semi-arid, with hot summers and cold winters. The region's economy is primarily based on agriculture and ranching. The basin's history is rich, with many significant events and figures. The basin's future is uncertain, but it remains a vital part of the United States.

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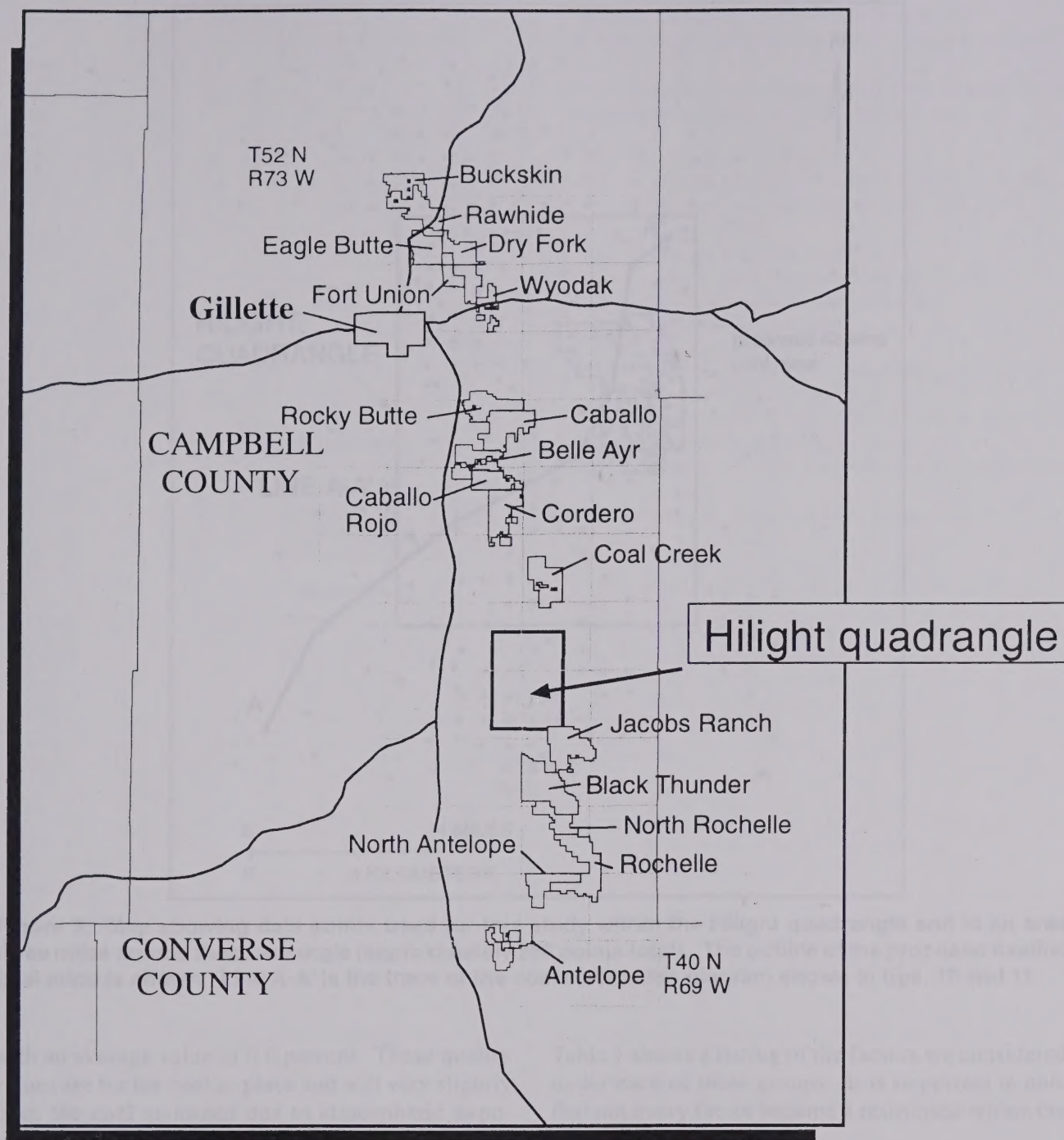


Figure 2. Map showing locations of surface coal mines near the Hilight 7 1/2-minute quadrangle.

in the quadrangle for this coal bed ranges from 15 to more than 600 ft. (See **Major Coal Zones Studied** section for a more detailed description of occurrence of the Wyodak coal bed.)

According to the information in the mine and reclamation plan for the Keeline mine (Neil Butte Company, 1985), the Wyodak coal bed in the Keeline lease area is a non-agglomerating subbituminous class C coal which averages approximately

9,150 Btu/lb on a moist, mineral-matter-free basis. On an as-received basis, the heating value of the coal ranges from 7,905 to 8,960 Btu/lb with an average value of 8,350 Btu/lb. As-received moisture ranges from 24.9 to 31.6 percent by weight with an average of 27.7 percent; as-received ash content ranges from 4.9 to 12.4 percent by weight with an average value of 7.9 percent; and as-received sulfur content ranges from 0.3 to 2.0 percent by weight

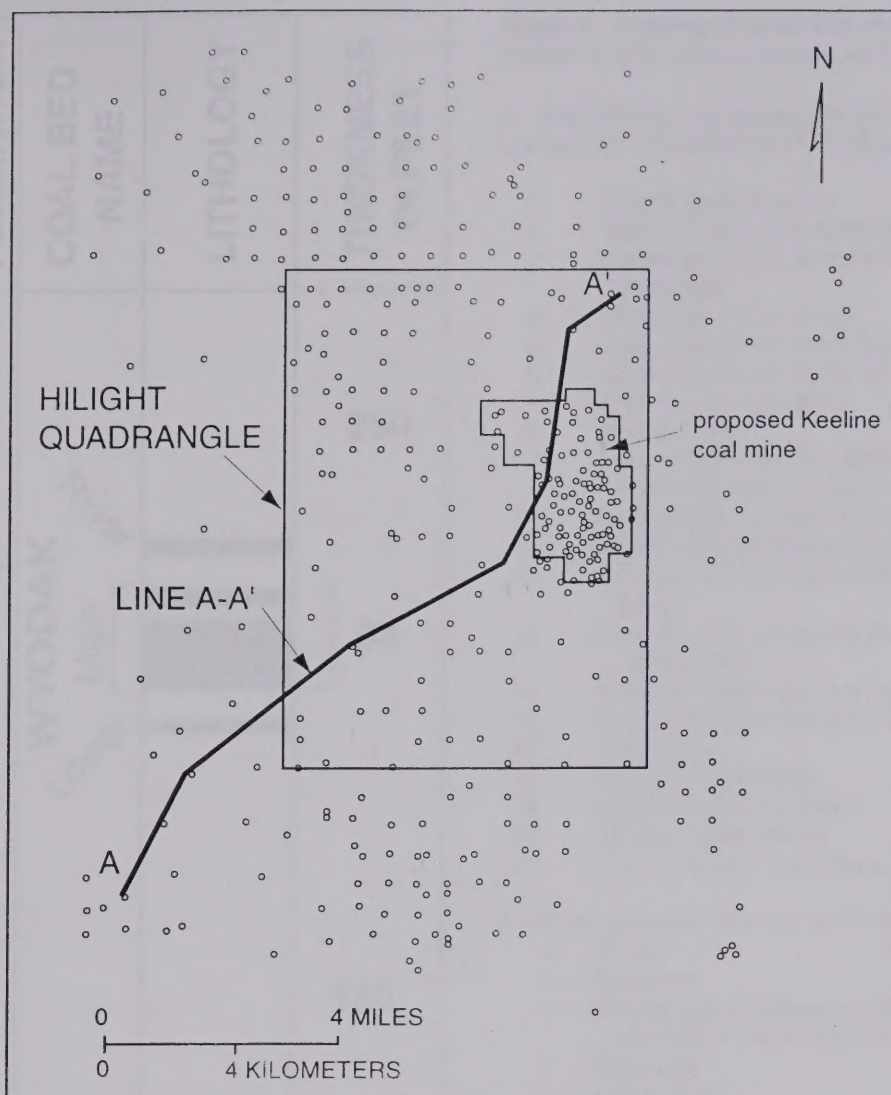


Figure 3. Map showing data points used for this study within the Hilight quadrangle and in an area three miles around the quadrangle (approximately 350 points total). The outline of the proposed Keeline coal mine is shown. Line A-A' is the trace of the coal-correlation diagram shown in figs. 10 and 11.

with an average value of 0.6 percent. These quality values are for the coal in-place and will vary slightly from the coal as-mined due to atmospheric exposure (Neil Butte Company, 1985). (See *Keystone Coal Manual*, 1997, pgs. 687 - 696, for further information about the Wyodak coal bed and other major coal beds in the Powder River Basin.)

FACTORS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY OF COAL RESOURCES

There are many factors which can affect the availability of coal for mining. The three general groups of factors or considerations in Powder River Basin coal development are: legal unsuitability criteria, land-use conflicts, and technological factors.

Table 1 shows a listing of the factors we considered under each of these groups. It is important to note that not every factor became a restriction within the Hilight quadrangle.

Unsuitability Criteria Determinations for the Hilight Quadrangle

The coal unsuitability criteria are listed in the Federal Regulations, Title 43, Subpart 3461 (43 CFR 3461). These 20 specific legal criteria are used to determine if an area can be mined by surface mining methods. The 43 CFR 3461 regulations are issued under the authority of, and implement several major provisions of, Public Law 95-87, which is the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30



Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Highgate Mine in the Highgate Quadrangle. The mine is located in the upper right portion of the quadrangle, near the boundary with the Higgins quadrangle. The mine is located in the upper right portion of the quadrangle, near the boundary with the Higgins quadrangle. The mine is located in the upper right portion of the quadrangle, near the boundary with the Higgins quadrangle.

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FACTORS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY OF COAL RESOURCES

There are many factors which can affect the availability of coal for mining. The most important factors are the geology, the quality of the coal, and the location of the coal. The geology of the coal field is a major factor in determining the availability of coal for mining.

SYSTEM	SERIES	FORMATION	COAL BED NAME	LITHOLOGY	THICKNESS IN FEET
TERTIARY	EOCENE	WASATCH			250
PALEOCENE	FORT UNION	WYODAK	Rider		80
			Main		
			Lower		
					550
			Wildcat		11
			Moyer		5
			Oede-koven		3

Figure 4. Generalized composite stratigraphic section for the Hilight quadrangle. Thicknesses are averages, in feet. Non-coal rocks are siltstones, claystones, shales, and sandstones. (After IntraSearch, 1979.)

U.S.C. 1201 et seq.). The 20 unsuitability criteria involve consideration of scenic areas, natural and historic values, wildlife, flood plains, alluvial valley floors, and other special values (Bureau of Land Management, 1984).

Table 1. Listing of possible restrictions

(Printed in bold and italics if applicable to Hilight quadrangle):

A. Coal-leasing unsuitability criteria from the Federal Coal Management Regulations (43 CFR 3461.5)

1. Federal Land Systems
2. ***Rights of way and easements [i.e., railroad]***
3. ***Dwellings, roads, cemeteries, and public buildings***
4. Wilderness Study Areas
5. Lands with Outstanding Scenic Quality
6. Lands Used for Scientific Study
7. Historic Lands and Sites
8. Natural Areas
9. Critical Habitat for Threatened or Endangered Plant and Animal Species
10. State Listed Threatened or Endangered Species
11. ***Bald or Golden Eagle Nests***
12. Bald and Golden Eagle Roost and Concentration Areas
13. Federal Lands containing Active Falcon Cliff Nesting Site
14. Habitat for Migratory Bird Species
15. Fish and Wildlife Habitat for Resident Species
16. Floodplains
17. Municipal Watersheds
18. National Resource Waters
19. ***Alluvial Valley Floors***
20. State or Indian Tribe Criteria

B. Other applicable land-use restrictions:

- Towns
- ***Pipelines***
- ***Oil and gas development [is a land-use restriction for surface mining]***
- ***Gas plant***
- ***Power lines***
- Gravel pits
- Archaeological areas
- Surface and coal ownership issues
- Wetlands

C. Technological restrictions considered:

- Coal quality
- Overburden geochemistry
- ***Overburden thickness (coal too deep)***
- Mined-out areas
- ***Limit of coal***
- Surface subsidence over abandoned mines
- ***Active mines***
- Abandoned mines
- ***Clinkered areas***
- Coal beds too close together
- ***Coal beds too thin (coal beds less than 2.5 ft thick were considered too thin)***
- ***Coal beds too thick [for underground mining]***
- ***Coal bed discontinuities***
- Roof or floor problems
- Barrier pillars
- ***Oil and gas development [technological restriction for underground mining]***
- Coalbed methane developments

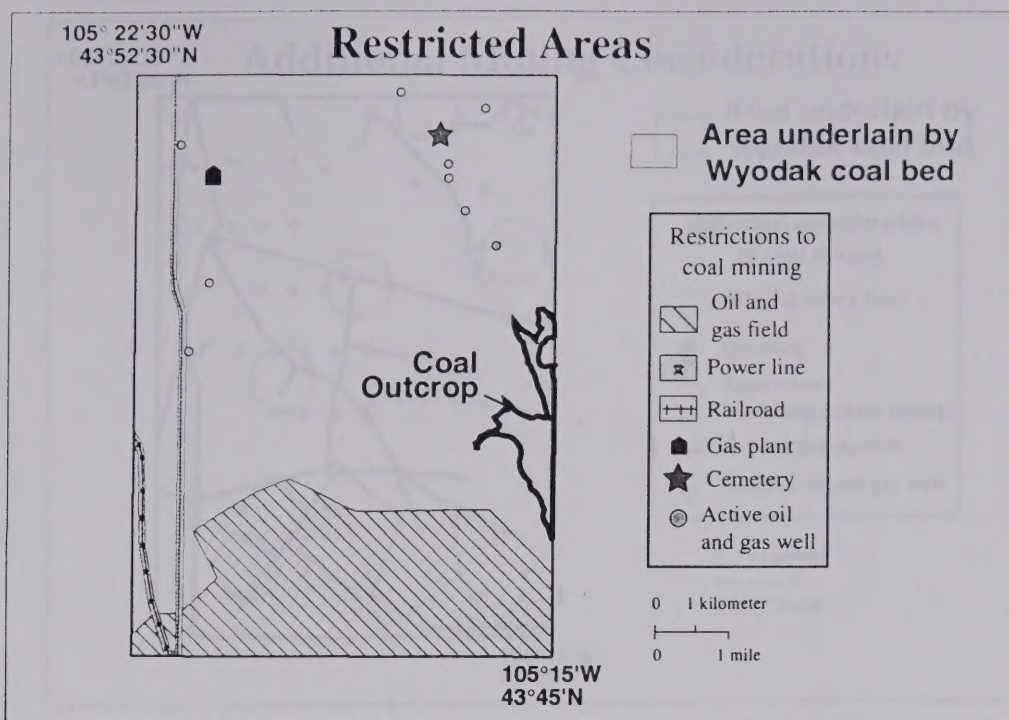


Figure 5. Map of Hilight quadrangle showing area underlain by the Wyodak coal bed, and showing Category 1 considerations: areas not available for surface mining because of land-use and technologic restrictions.

The following sections (a) and (b) are discussions of particular unsuitability criteria and how they might affect mining within the Hilight quadrangle.

(a) Unsuitability Criteria that are Restrictions to Mining:

RAILROAD CORRIDOR: There is a 300 ft buffer, shown in figure 5, along the main and trunk lines of the existing rail routes through the Hilight quadrangle. This area is determined to be unsuitable for mining at the present time.

CEMETERY: There is a small cemetery (Kintz Cemetery) in the northern part of the quadrangle. The cemetery and its buffer cover a circular area that is 600 ft in diameter; this area is shown on figure 5. This area would be considered unsuitable for mining.

Note: It is conceivable that both the railroad and the cemetery could be relocated to allow mining to proceed, once the appropriate agreements and permits are acquired. But for the purposes of this study, we will consider them to be restrictions to coal mining.

(b) Unsuitability Criteria that are Considerations in Mining and Mine Planning:

In these cases (alluvial valley floors, raptor sites, roads, lands in certain federal land systems, dwellings),

an area could be declared unsuitable for coal mining; alternatively, a mitigation measure could be defined to limit the effects of mining, and the area could be mined with the appropriate mitigation. Detailed studies, which would determine unsuitability or mitigation, would be made at a later time if an expression of interest was received for coal development in the area (Bureau of Land Management, 1984). Economic analyses by the coal developer would help to determine whether costs for mitigation would preclude mining.

ALLUVIAL VALLEY FLOORS (AVF): There is one potential AVF (as currently defined in the coal-screening process) along Black Thunder Creek (fig. 6). All lands identified as AVF's where mining would interrupt, discontinue, or preclude farming, are unsuitable for surface coal mining. Additionally, when mining Federal lands outside an AVF would damage the quality or quantity of water in surface or underground systems that would supply AVF's, the land shall be considered unsuitable.

These determinations have not been made concerning the Black Thunder Creek area within the Hilight quadrangle; the area will need AVF determinations by the Wyoming State Department of Environmental Quality. The area is currently open to coal leasing until a negative determination has been made.

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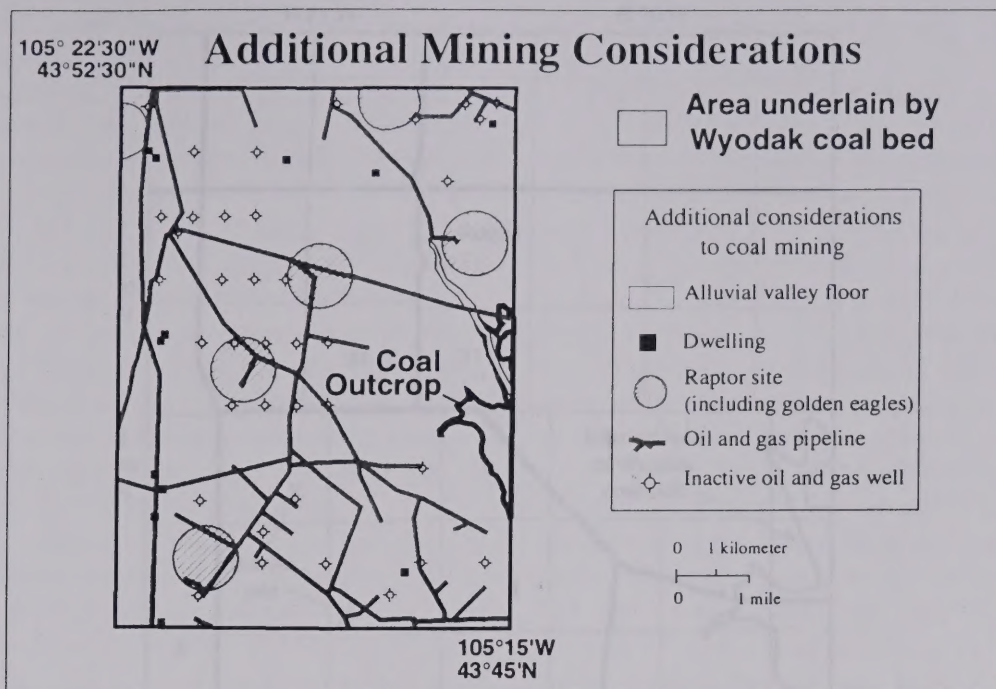


Figure 6. Map of Hilight quadrangle showing area underlain by the Wyodak coal bed, and showing Category 2 considerations: other land-use and technologic considerations that would need to be resolved before surface mining could occur. These areas could probably be available for mining with certain mitigations and stipulations.

RAPTOR SITES: In the proposed final environmental impact statement for the Buffalo Resource Area (Bureau of Land Management, 1985), golden eagle sites (with buffers) were identified as unsuitable for mining. However, currently, these and other raptor sites (with buffers) are considered open to leasing and coal mining, pending further study; the mining effects at the sites could probably be mitigated. Each site with its buffer covers a circular area about 1 mile in diameter, as shown in figure 6.

ROADS: County roads (gravel) cross the quadrangle. They are shown on figure 7 with a buffer; the roads, including buffers on each side, are about 150 ft across. These gravel roads can be moved and should not affect coal mining. There are no State Highways in the quadrangle. [A few miles south of the Hilight quadrangle, State Highway 450 and its buffer have been determined to be unsuitable for coal mining.]

FEDERAL LAND SYSTEMS: None of the Federal land systems that are unsuitable for coal leasing are present in the Hilight quadrangle. The quadrangle does contain a portion of the Thunder Basin National Grassland (TBNG), a large area in northeastern Wyoming that includes scattered Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS); but TBNG is not part of a National Forest. The same unsuitability criteria and land use considerations discussed in this report apply to coal mining on the

Thunder Basin National Grassland. Where the mineral ownership in the National Grassland is Federal, the Bureau of Land Management develops the coal-leasing and mining stipulations in conjunction and cooperation with the USFS. Figure 7 shows the boundary of the TBNG within the Hilight quadrangle.

DWELLINGS: The area is sparsely populated and relatively undeveloped. The few dwellings that exist would probably be bought by the coal company and would not prohibit mining. The dwellings and their buffers are shown in figure 6; each site and buffer cover a circular area about 600 ft in diameter.

Other Considerations to Mining (in addition to those in the Unsuitability Criteria):

(a) Multiple-Use Issues:

The Bureau of Land Management (1985) Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Buffalo Resource Area covers this part of the Powder River Basin. The RMP provides planning and guidance, in accordance with Federal laws and regulations, concerning energy and mineral development, cultural resources, grazing management, wildlife habitat, recreation, and other uses of public lands. Within the Hilight quadrangle, multiple-use considerations that might affect

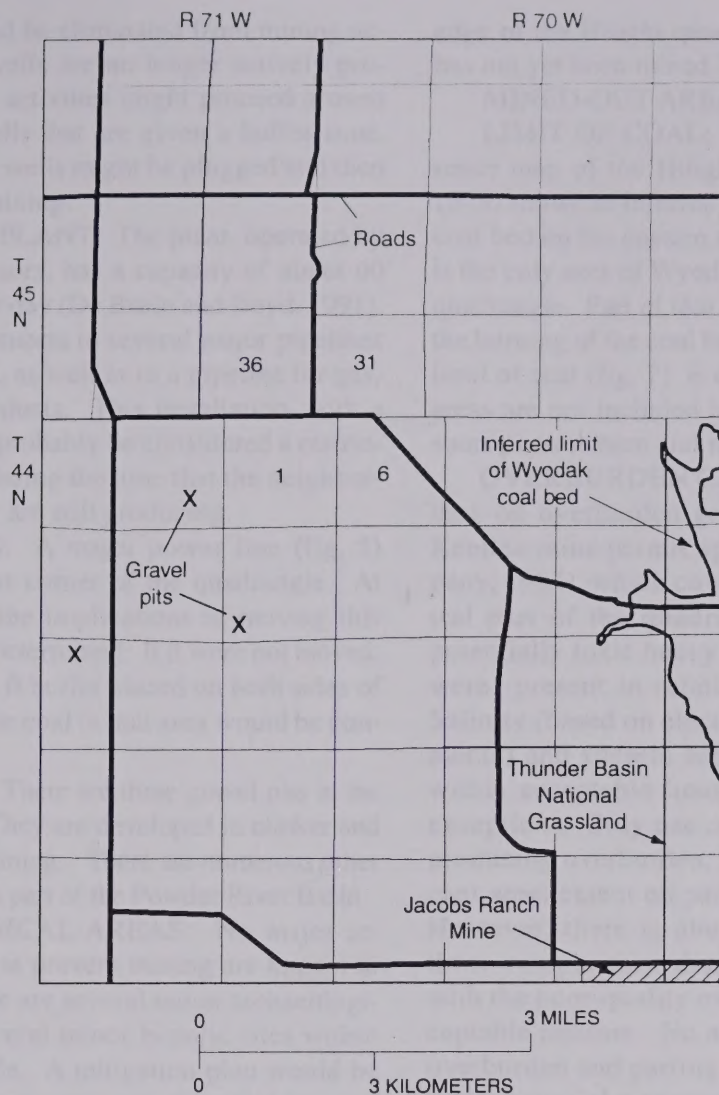


Figure 7. Map showing additional land-use features of the Hilight quadrangle.

coal availability were identified in the RMP and other documents; these considerations include: pipelines, the Hilight oil and gas field and gas plant, power lines, gravel pits, archaeological sites, and surface- and mineral-estate ownership. Certain multiple-use conflicts could be mitigated to allow for the surface mining of coal; other situations may render some coal unavailable for mining. Economic analyses by the coal developer would determine whether an area could be profitably mined, especially if mitigation measures are mandated. Individual factors are discussed below.

PIPELINES: There is a network of oil and gas pipelines throughout the Hilight quadrangle (fig. 6). Most likely, these pipelines would be moved so that surface mining could proceed, but moving and restoring them would represent an added economic consideration to mining.

HILIGHT OIL AND GAS FIELD: This large oil

and gas field (fig. 5) extends beyond the boundaries of the quadrangle. The entire field had 125 producing wells as of December, 1992, (Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, 1993) and a water-flood project is underway to enhance recovery. As of June 1994, there were about 40 active producing wells within the Hilight quadrangle. Total cumulative production of the entire field (to 1992) was 77 million barrels of oil and 255 million thousand cubic feet of gas. The main producing formation is the Lower Cretaceous Muddy Sandstone, about 9,000 ft below ground level (Wyoming Geological Association, 1981).

How land-use conflicts between coal mining and the oil and gas field development would be resolved will depend on economic conditions, regulations, and negotiations between oil developers and coal developers. Perhaps an area around a major cluster



Figure 1. Map showing the location of the study area.

and the 1980s. The 1980s saw a significant increase in the number of people moving to the West. This was due to a number of factors, including the search for a better quality of life, the desire for a more open and spacious environment, and the search for a more affordable cost of living. The 1990s saw a continued trend of migration to the West, with a particular emphasis on the Sun Belt region. This was due to a number of factors, including the search for a better quality of life, the desire for a more open and spacious environment, and the search for a more affordable cost of living. The 2000s saw a continued trend of migration to the West, with a particular emphasis on the Sun Belt region. This was due to a number of factors, including the search for a better quality of life, the desire for a more open and spacious environment, and the search for a more affordable cost of living.

How does the migration of people to the West affect the environment? The migration of people to the West has a number of effects on the environment. First, it increases the demand for land, which leads to the conversion of natural habitats into developed areas. Second, it increases the demand for water, which leads to the depletion of water resources. Third, it increases the demand for energy, which leads to the burning of fossil fuels and the release of greenhouse gases. Fourth, it increases the demand for goods and services, which leads to the production of waste and the release of pollutants.

What are the effects of migration on the environment? The migration of people to the West has a number of effects on the environment. First, it increases the demand for land, which leads to the conversion of natural habitats into developed areas. Second, it increases the demand for water, which leads to the depletion of water resources. Third, it increases the demand for energy, which leads to the burning of fossil fuels and the release of greenhouse gases. Fourth, it increases the demand for goods and services, which leads to the production of waste and the release of pollutants.

How can we reduce the effects of migration on the environment? There are a number of ways to reduce the effects of migration on the environment. First, we can reduce the demand for land by promoting compact development and preserving natural habitats. Second, we can reduce the demand for water by promoting water conservation and developing alternative water sources. Third, we can reduce the demand for energy by promoting energy efficiency and developing renewable energy sources. Fourth, we can reduce the demand for goods and services by promoting sustainable consumption and production.

of active wells would be eliminated from mining activities until these wells are no longer actively producing. Or, mining activities might proceed around individual active wells that are given a buffer zone. Conversely, specific wells might be plugged and then reestablished after mining.

HILIGHT GAS PLANT: The plant, operated by Western Gas Processors, has a capacity of about 60 million cubic feet per day (De Bruin and Boyd, 1991). The plant (fig. 5) connects to several major pipelines for gas and crude oil, as well as to a pipeline for gas-processing-plant products. This installation, with a 500 ft buffer, would probably be considered a restriction to coal mining during the time that the neighboring oil and gas fields are still producing.

POWER LINES: A major power line (fig. 5) crosses the southwest corner of the quadrangle. At the time of mining, the implications of moving this power line would be determined. If it were not moved, there would be a 300 ft buffer placed on both sides of the power line, and the coal in that area would be considered unavailable.

GRAVEL PITS: There are three gravel pits in the quadrangle (fig. 7). They are developed in clinker and would not preclude mining. There are numerous other clinker deposits in this part of the Powder River Basin.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS: No major archaeological areas that prevent mining are known in the quadrangle. There are several minor archaeological sites and also several minor historic sites within the Hilight quadrangle. A mitigation plan would be developed before these areas are disturbed by coal mining.

SURFACE OWNERSHIP: Almost the entire surface of the Hilight quadrangle is privately owned. Surface-owner consultation would be necessary before mining on this land. There are about 2.5 sq miles of State-owned surface and less than 1 sq mile of Federally owned surface, in a quadrangle whose area is about 52 sq miles.

COAL OWNERSHIP: The Federal Government owns all of the coal in the Hilight quadrangle except that beneath about 1/4 sq mile of privately owned land, and beneath the 2.5 sq miles of State-owned surface.

(b) Technologic Factors:

These are geologic and mining considerations that could affect the development of coal in the Hilight quadrangle.

ACTIVE MINES: There are no active mines within the quadrangle. The northernmost segment of the Jacobs Ranch coal lease extends into the southern

edge of the Hilight quadrangle (fig. 7), but this area has not yet been mined.

MINED-OUT AREAS: None.

LIMIT OF COAL: The "Coal resource occurrence map of the Hilight quadrangle" (IntraSearch, 1979) shows an inferred outcrop trace for the Wyodak coal bed on the eastern edge of the quadrangle. This is the only area of Wyodak outcrop within the Hilight quadrangle. Part of that area has formed clinker from the burning of the coal bed at or near the outcrop. The limit of coal (fig. 7) is drawn so that these clinkered areas are not included in the area considered for resource assessment and mine planning.

OVERBURDEN GEOCHEMISTRY: The only data on overburden geochemistry came from the Keeline mine permit application (Neil Butte Company, 1985), which covered an area in the east-central part of the quadrangle (see fig. 3). There, potentially toxic heavy metals and minor elements were present in relatively small concentrations. Salinity (based on electrical conductivity measurements) and sodium adsorption ratios (SAR) were within acceptable limits with only a few isolated exceptions. Only one component, potentially acid-producing overburden, was encountered in significant areal extent on parts of the former lease area. However, there is abundant overburden without these components; those strata would be blended with the poor-quality overburden to produce an acceptable mixture. No more than five percent of all overburden and parting materials was estimated to require special management because of a variety of chemical parameters encountered in unsuitable concentrations (Neil Butte Company, 1985). This will be an additional expense for the mining operation but probably will not prevent mining of any area.

OVERBURDEN THICKNESS AND MINING CONSIDERATIONS: We assumed that 300 ft of overburden would be the limit for surface mining, based on general mining practice in the western United States and the Powder River Basin. Figure 8 shows the areas of the Hilight quadrangle where the overburden on the Wyodak coal bed is less than 300 ft thick. This 300-ft cut-off is not an absolute rule, especially in the case of a coal bed as thick as the Wyodak bed. Overburden exceeds 600 ft in the quadrangle, but where the Wyodak coal is about 80 ft thick, the mining ratio (8 feet of overburden : 1 foot of coal) could be attractive under certain economic conditions. At the present time, however, coal mines in the Powder River Basin are not surface mining beyond approximately 300 ft of overburden.

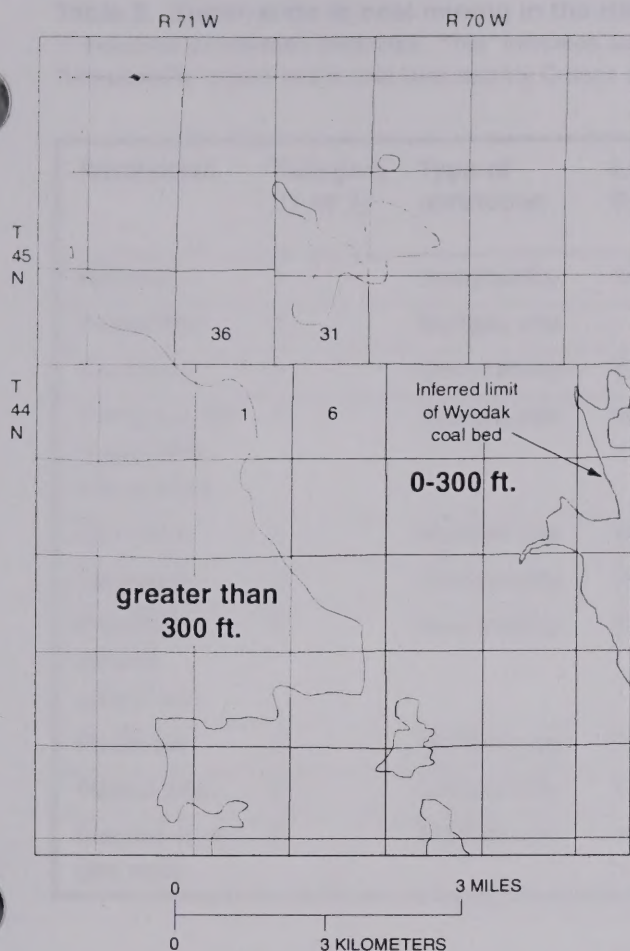


Figure 8. Map of Hilight quadrangle showing areas where overburden for the Main Wyodak coal bed is 0-300 ft thick (white), and areas where this overburden is greater than 300 ft thick (green). For the purposes of this study, we assumed that 300 ft of overburden would be the limit for surface mining. Maximum overburden for the Main Wyodak coal bed in the Hilight quadrangle exceeds 600 ft.

We also assumed that underground mining would occur where overburden depths range from 300 ft to 1000 ft. We realize that there are no underground coal mines presently operating in the Powder River Basin and there are not likely to be in the near future. However, there has been a feasibility study regarding future longwall mining of a coal bed that is over 200 ft thick in places (the Big George coal bed) which has a minimum of 1000 ft of overburden (Ahcan and others, 1991). (Additional discussion of underground mining for thick coal beds in the western United States is found in Hackett and others, 1990.) The Big George coal bed is down-dip from the Wyodak coal bed and closer to the center of the Basin; subsurface evidence indicates that the Big George coal bed correlates with the Wyodak coal bed (Molnia

and Pierce, 1992; Keystone Coal Industry Manual, 1997, p. 693).

We assumed that subsidence (local lowering and deformation of the land surface) could be likely if underground mining were to occur, depending upon the depth to coal, thickness of coal removed, type of overburden, and other engineering factors. Dunrud and Osterwald (1980) discuss the higher likelihood of subsidence in instances where the overburden is less than about 10-15 times the thickness of the coal that is mined underground—a situation that could exist with the Big George coal bed or the Wyodak coal bed.

GROUPING OF CONSTRAINTS TO MINING IN THE HILIGHT QUADRANGLE

The actual constraints or restrictions that were used in the coal availability calculation for the quadrangle were grouped in many overlapping ways. Those included: (1) whether the constraint was a land-use restriction or a technologic restriction; (2) whether the land-use restriction arose from the Unsuitability Criteria or from other multiple-use management plans; (3) whether the restriction was located and applicable where overburden thickness is 0-300 ft., 300-1,000 ft., or both; and (4) whether the constraint was likely to restrict a mining operation (as judged by common local practice) or could be mitigated in some way to allow mining to proceed. Table 2 shows the restrictions that were used for the coal availability calculation in the Hilight quadrangle. The following discussion explains the terms used and how the groupings were determined.

The software that we use for coal availability calculations (see **Computer Techniques** section) divides the availability restrictions into two types: land-use and technologic. Land-use restrictions are placed upon mining by societal policies to preserve those surface features or entities that could be adversely affected by mining (Carter and Gardner, 1989). Land-use restrictions, therefore, may change if societal interests change. Typically, land-use restrictions apply to surface mining, but may also affect underground mining.

Technologic restrictions affect the economics, safety, or resource extraction during mining and coal preparation, and are determined by current mining industry practice. These restrictions change with advances in science and engineering or with changes in economic conditions. Technologic restrictions affect both surface and underground mining but are generally more

and the 1997-1998 and 1999-2000 seasons.

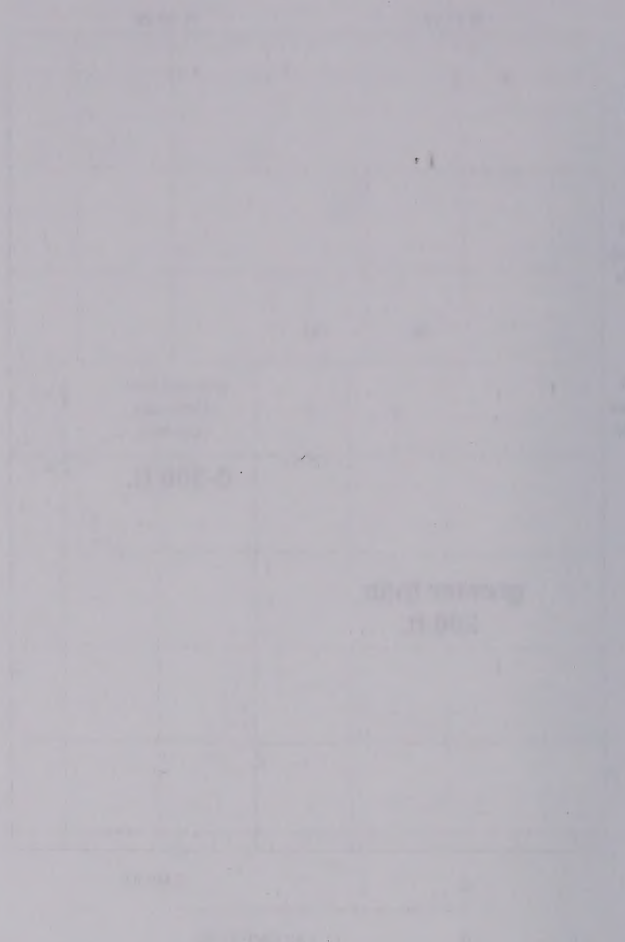
The second of the above-mentioned factors is the amount of rainfall. The amount of rainfall in the study area is highly variable, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm per year. The amount of rainfall in the study area is highly variable, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm per year. The amount of rainfall in the study area is highly variable, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm per year.

GROWING OF CONSTRAINTS TO MINING IN THE WILDERNESS

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Table 2. Constraints to coal mining in the Hilight quadrangle.

[* indicates overburden thickness. "Yes" indicates actual situations that occur in the quadrangle.

"Unsuitability" refers to the coal Unsuitability Criteria listed in the Federal Regulations (43 CFR 3461)]

Restriction	Category (1 or 2)	Type of restriction	Land-use; 0-300 ft*	Land-use; 300-1,000 ft*	Technologic; 0-300 ft*	Technologic; 300-1,000 ft*
Railroad	1	Unsuitability	Yes	Yes		
Power line	1	Multiple use		Yes		
Cemetery	1	Unsuitability	Yes			
Producing oil & gas field; active wells	1	Multiple use	Yes			Yes
Gas plant	1	Multiple use	Yes			
Dwellings	2	Unsuitability	Yes	Yes		
Potential alluvial valley floor	2	Unsuitability	Yes			
Pipelines	2	Multiple use	Yes	Yes		
Raptor sites	2	Unsuitability	Yes	Yes		
Inactive oil & gas wells	2	Multiple use	Yes			Yes

prohibitive to underground mining (Carter and Gardner, 1989).

The USGS coal resource calculation program computes these resources by overburden thickness categories; for this study (see fig. 8) we divided the overburden thickness into two categories: 0-300 ft and 300-1000 ft (surface and underground mining, respectively).

We further grouped the factors affecting the availability of coal into two sets: Category 1, those factors that were likely to restrict a mining operation; and Category 2, those factors that probably could be mitigated in some way. The two Unsuitability Criteria that are restrictions to mining (railroad corridor and cemetery) are included in Category 1. Category 1 considerations would result in a certain amount of coal tonnage being unavailable for coal mining; in contrast, Category 2 considerations would perhaps increase the cost and complexity of the mining operation, but, through mitigating measures, might allow for mining of the coal involved.

The following are the Category 1 considerations (areas unavailable because of present land-use and technologic conflicts). These areas are depicted on Figure 5.

Category 1

1. Railroad corridor
2. Power line
3. Cemetery
4. Active oil and gas wells
5. Hilight gas plant

Because of the concentration of active oil and gas wells in the southern half of the quadrangle, we assumed that an area around this entire cluster of actively producing wells would be eliminated from mining until these wells are no longer producing. The area delineated is shown as "Active oil field" on fig. 5. We felt that, because there was such a large quantity of actively producing wells in a small area, it would not be efficient to try to develop a plan to mine around each well, and thus we outlined an enclosing area that would be unavailable for coal mining.

We considered that the railroad, power line, cemetery, and gas plant would be land-use restrictions to mining at both overburden categories (0-300 ft [surface mining] and 300-1000 ft [underground mining]). Because Powder River Basin overburden is typically weak, low in rock strength (Ahcan and others, 1991; Dunrud and Osterwald, 1980) and susceptible to subsidence, we restricted mining below these surface features.

We considered the actively producing oil and gas wells (individual wells in the north part of the quadrangle and the cluster of wells in the south part) to be a land-use restriction at 0-300 ft overburden category [surface mining] and a technologic restriction at the 300-1000 ft overburden category [underground mining]. The latter determination is because of the technologic difficulties involved in underground mining where producing oil and gas wells intersect the mine.

The following are the Category 2 considerations (may allow for the mining of coal, through mitigating measures). These areas are depicted on Figure 6.

Category 2

1. Dwellings
2. Potential alluvial valley floor of Black Thunder Creek
3. Pipelines
4. Raptor sites
5. Inactive oil and gas wells

We grouped the alluvial valley floor, raptor sites, dwellings, and pipelines as land-use restrictions for surface mining operations. They were also considered to be land-use restrictions for underground mining operations because of the likelihood that they could be disturbed by surface subsidence. (We included the raptor sites here because of the possibility that their flora and hydrology might be destroyed or disrupted by subsidence.) Inactive (but not abandoned) oil and gas wells would be a land-use restriction for surface mining and a technologic restriction for underground mining.

For the purpose of the coal availability resource calculation, we assumed that the smaller number of inactive oil and gas wells (in contrast to the actively producing oil and gas wells) would not need to be grouped together into a single area unavailable to mining, but rather could be considered on an individual basis and factored into the mine plan, so that mining could still proceed through them (if they are adequately plugged) or around them.

Resource and availability calculations were completed for each of the major coal zones, for the considerations in Category 1 [restrictions to mining] and in Category 2 [additional considerations to mining]—by land-use and technologic designations, and by overburden thickness. (See **Computer Techniques** and **Results** sections.)

MAJOR COAL ZONES STUDIED

Resources were calculated on five Fort Union Formation coal intervals (fig. 4). Not all drill holes

encountered all five coal intervals. If a drill hole started and (or) ended in a coal bed of interest, we included that partial measurement in our resource calculations. We did not include coal beds whose thickness is less than 2.5 ft, because: 1) these beds, although common in the Fort Union Formation, are of limited extent and cannot be correlated over a significant distance; and 2) USGS Circular 891 (Wood and others, 1983) defines 2.5 ft as the minimum thickness of subbituminous coal for resource calculations.

The five coal zones for which resources were calculated are the **Rider Wyodak**, the **Main Wyodak**, the **Lower Wyodak**, the **Wildcat**, and the **Moyer**.

Resources were not calculated for the Oedekoven coal bed (fig. 4) because of insufficient data within the quadrangle. Figure 9 shows some representative sections from the Hilight study area which include the Rider Wyodak, Main Wyodak, and Lower Wyodak coal beds.

The **Main Wyodak** coal bed is herein defined as that part of the Wyodak coal interval that occurs as one bed according to the definition in USGS Circular 891 (Wood and others, 1983, p. 36). Figures 10 and 11 show the variability of the Main Wyodak coal bed; it can contain many partings, but as long as the partings are not as thick as either of the coal benches they separate, the Main Wyodak coal bed is considered to be one bed (Wood and others, 1983). Using this criteria, the Main Wyodak coal bed contains 5-120 ft of coal in an interval that is 5-156 ft thick. We used two thickness categories for the Main Wyodak coal bed: 5-40 ft and greater than 40 ft. Overburden thickness for the Main Wyodak coal bed is 15- 625 ft.

If benches of the Wyodak bed are separated by partings which exceed the thickness of either adjacent bench, then the bench must be considered a separate bed for the purposes of resource calculation (Wood and others, 1983), and its thickness is not included in the thickness of the Main Wyodak coal bed. These separated beds (they do not occur in every drill hole) were grouped as discussed below.

(a) *Wyodak benches above the Main Wyodak bed* were called the **Rider Wyodak** bed (see figures 9, 10, and 11). The Rider Wyodak bed can include multiple benches of Wyodak coal above the Main Wyodak, and is designed to include all the rest of the benches of the Wyodak coal bed above the Main Wyodak, regardless of parting thicknesses. The analysis, currently underway, of recoverable coal in the Hilight quadrangle will determine where the Rider Wyodak coal beds can be economically mined in conjunction with mining of the Main Wyodak coal bed.

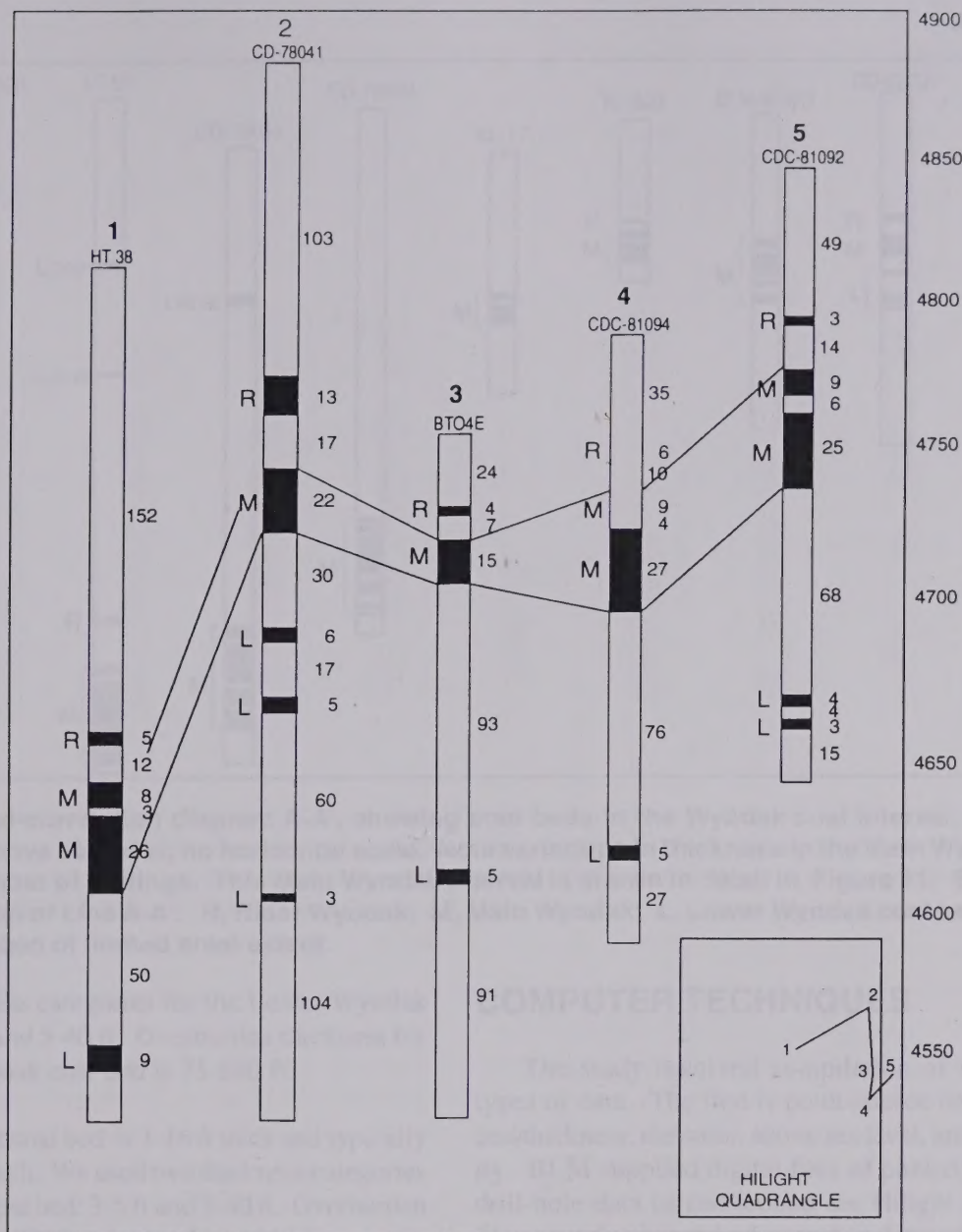


Figure 9. Coal-correlation diagram showing representative sections from the Hilight study area. R, Rider Wyodak; M, Main Wyodak; L, Lower Wyodak coal beds, as used in this report. Numbers are in feet; elevations above sea level are shown on right margin of figure. Inset map shows location of sections.

Total coal thickness of the Rider Wyodak bed is 3-24 ft, in a stratigraphic interval of 3-90 ft. We used two coal thickness categories for the Rider Wyodak coal bed: 3-5 ft and 5-40 ft. [This second category was chosen to parallel the 5-40 ft thickness category for the Main Wyodak bed, even though total coal in the Rider Wyodak bed in the Hilight quadrangle is no more than 24 ft thick.] Overburden thickness for the Rider Wyodak coal bed is 0-400 ft.

(b) Wyodak coal benches below the Main Wyodak bed were called the **Lower Wyodak** coal bed (figures

9, 10, and 11). The Lower Wyodak bed can include multiple benches of Wyodak coal below the Main Wyodak, and is designed to include all the rest of the benches of the Wyodak coal bed below the Main Wyodak bed, regardless of parting thicknesses. The analysis, currently underway, of recoverable coal in the Hilight quadrangle will determine where the Lower Wyodak coal beds can be economically mined in conjunction with mining of the Main Wyodak coal bed.

Total coal thickness of the Lower Wyodak bed is 3-25 ft, in a stratigraphic interval of 3-90 ft. We used



Figure 2. Distribution of water vapor (mm Hg) versus distance (m) for three different conditions. The curves show the distribution of water vapor in the air, in the soil, and in the water. The curves are labeled 1, 2, and 3. The curves show that the distribution of water vapor is highest in the air, followed by the soil, and then the water.

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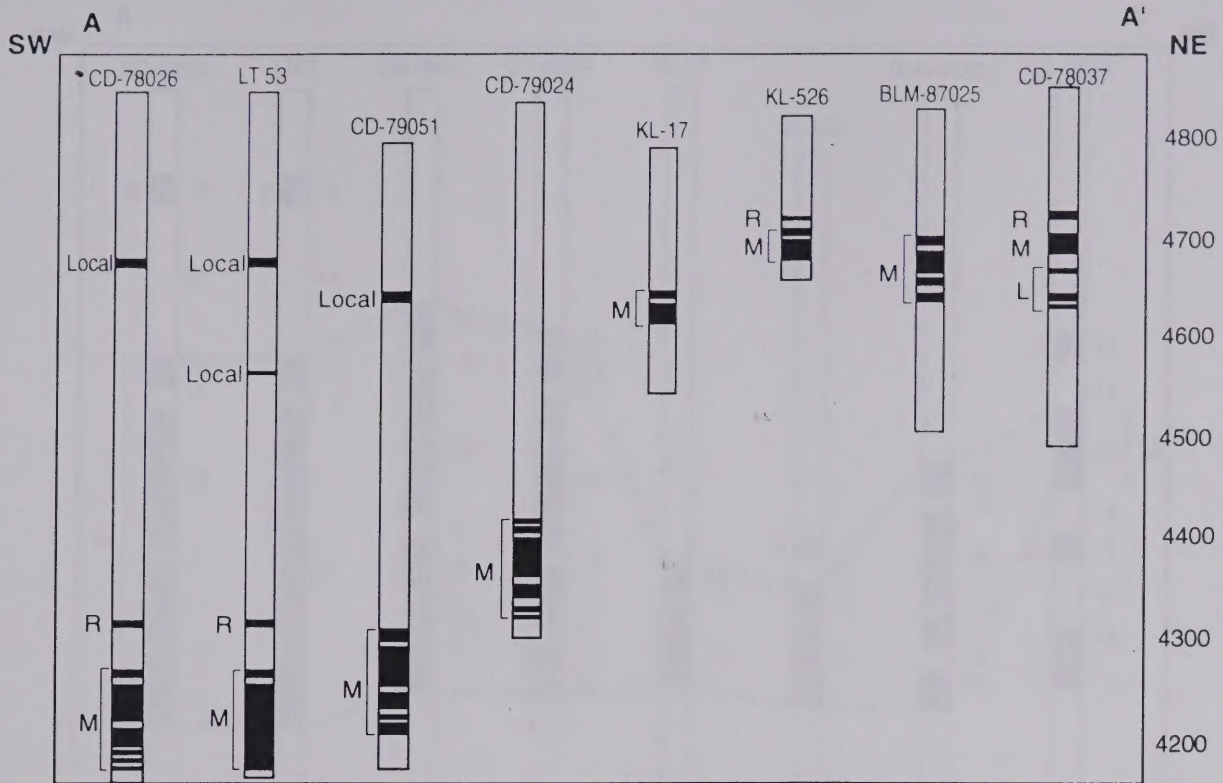


Figure 10. Coal-correlation diagram A-A', showing coal beds in the Wyodak coal interval. Datum is elevation (ft) above sea level; no horizontal scale. Note variations in thickness in the Main Wyodak coal bed and in number of partings. This Main Wyodak interval is shown in detail in Figure 11. See Figure 3 for the location of Line A-A'. R, Rider Wyodak; M, Main Wyodak; L, Lower Wyodak coal beds; Local, unnamed coal bed of limited areal extent.

two coal thickness categories for the Lower Wyodak coal bed: 3-5 ft and 5-40 ft. Overburden thickness for the Lower Wyodak coal bed is 75-600 ft.

The **Wildcat** coal bed is 3-16 ft thick and typically occurs in one bench. We used two thickness categories for the Wildcat coal bed: 3-5 ft and 5-40 ft. Overburden thickness for the Wildcat bed is 500-1300 ft.

The **Moyer** coal bed is 3-11 ft thick and typically occurs in one bench. The two thickness categories that we used for the Moyer coal bed are: 3-5 ft and 5-40 ft. Overburden thickness for the Moyer bed is 650-1370 ft.

The data set of stratigraphic information used for resource calculations and for the determinations discussed above includes data points within the Hilight quadrangle and data points within a three-mile-wide band surrounding the quadrangle. The total was approximately 350 data points (fig.3). The data in the three-mile band around the Hilight quadrangle were used to guide and control the computer-generated grids of coal thickness and overburden thickness in the quadrangle, and to complete the calculation of measured, indicated, and inferred coal resources for data points within the Hilight quadrangle but close to the quadrangle border.

COMPUTER TECHNIQUES

The study involved compilation of three basic types of data. The first is point-source data on coal-bed thickness, elevation above sea level, and coal quality. BLM supplied digital files of publicly available drill-hole data in and around the Hilight area; these files contained coal-bed names and correlations, especially for the Wyodak coal bed, and were used after minor revisions. Additional public drill-hole data, which also contained coal-bed thickness, bed name, and elevation (from the Coal Resource Occurrence—Coal Development Potential studies of Federal coal resources) were retrieved from the USGS National Coal Resources Data System for the Hilight quadrangle and for the surrounding eight quadrangles, and were used after minor revisions.

The second data type consists of line data that define coal outcrops, boundaries, and areas that pose potential restrictions to mining, as well as other land-use considerations. Many of these data were also provided by the BLM in digital format. Other line data were plotted on 7½-minute topographic maps and digitized by the USGS. Most of the line data which

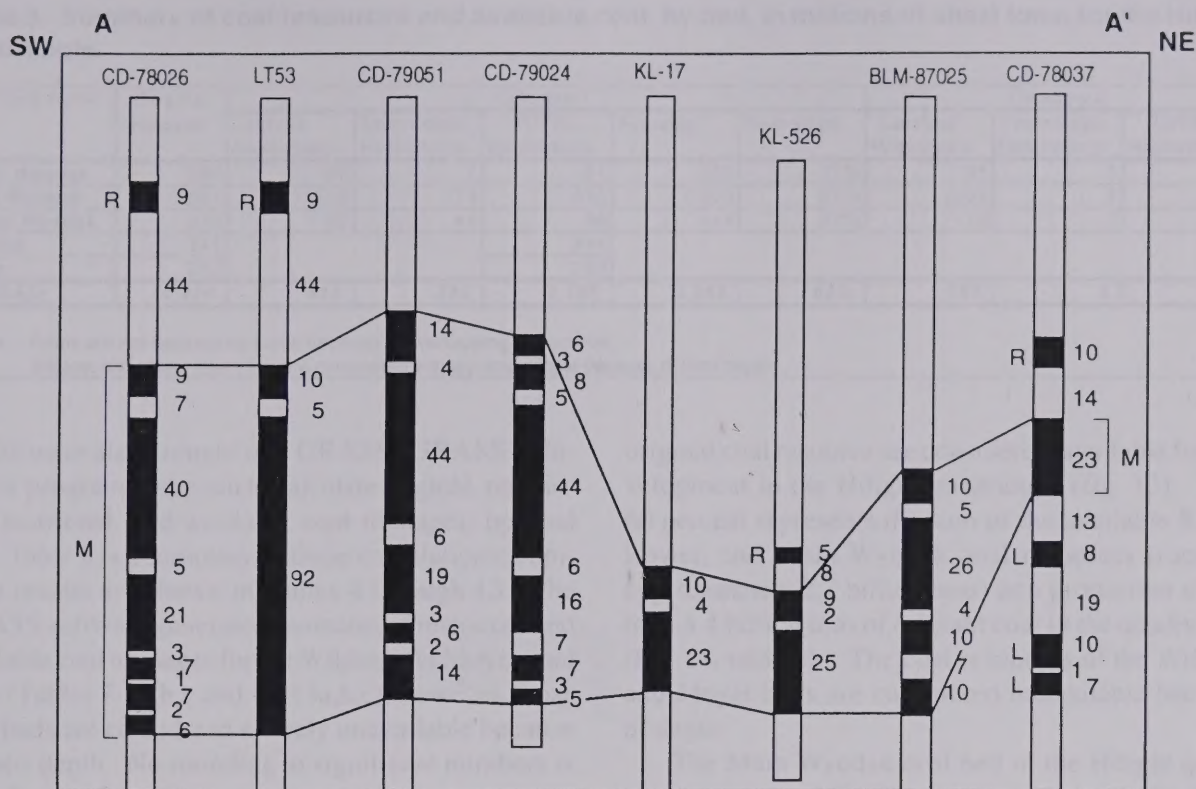


Figure 11. Enlargement of coal-correlation diagram A-A' from Figure 10; no vertical datum and no horizontal scale. Note variations in thickness in the Main Wyodak coal bed and variations in number of partings. Thickness values shown in feet. See Figure 3 for the location of Line A-A'. R, Rider Wyodak; M, Main Wyodak; L, Lower Wyodak coal beds.

define areas of technological restrictions, i.e., coal too deep or too thin, were generated by our public-domain GIS software, GRASS (Geographical Resource Analysis Support System, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory), from grids of coal thickness and overburden thickness.

The third type of data is the digital elevation models (DEM's), which are digital files of surface topography, produced by the National Mapping Division of the USGS. The DEM surface-elevation raster is used to calculate overburden thickness. A computer program subtracted one raster (the elevation of the top of the coal) from a second raster (the DEM raster of surface elevation) to generate a raster of overburden thickness.

The overall steps required to calculate coal resources for this study included: (1) acquisition of coal stratigraphic and analytical data, and their transfer into a point-data management system; (2) correlation and grouping of coal beds by bed or zone; (3) transfer of point-source and line data into a geographic information system (GIS); (4) conversion of point-source and line data into rasters using GIS programs; (5) calculation of original coal resources from rasters; and, fi-

nally, (6) calculation of restricted coal tonnages and coal tonnages available to mining, by overburden thickness and by Category 1 and 2 restrictions. The methodology for coal-resource calculations used in this study follows the Coal Resource Classification System of the USGS (Wood and others, 1983).

Computerized techniques are used to facilitate visualization of coal-bed correlations and calculation of original, restricted, and available resources. The point-source geologic data were initially processed using StratiFact software (GRG Corporation) to store, manipulate, and graphically display cross sections throughout the quadrangle; to correlate coal beds between drill holes; and to group coal beds and partings by assigning coal bed designations. Then, coal-bed data were retrieved by bed designations and brought into GRASS, which contains the USGS coal resource calculation programs.

Digital line data obtained from BLM was processed using a GIS called ARC/INFO (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.) to clean the data (delete dangles, intersect lines, and create topology) and to reformat the BLM digital files so they also could be imported into GRASS. Line data digitized by the

Table 3. Summary of coal resources and available coal, by bed, in millions of short tons, for the Hilight quadrangle.

Coal bed name	Original resources	Category 1					Category 2		
		Land Use Restrictions	Technologic Restrictions	TOTAL Restrictions	Available	% available	Land Use Restrictions	Technologic Restrictions	TOTAL
Rider Wyodak	396	86	7	91	305	77%	85	0	85
Main Wyodak	2,851	678	274	942	1,909	67%	604	3	607
Lower Wyodak	540	52	45	96	444	82%	110	2	112
Wildcat	344			344					
Moyer	293			293					
OVERALL	4,424	816	326	1,766	2,658	60%	799	5	804

Notes: Totals are not necessarily sums because of overlapping restrictions.
Wildcat and Moyer coal beds are considered entirely unavailable because of their depth.

USGS were also brought into GRASS. GRASS volumetric programs were run to calculate original, remaining, restricted, and available coal tonnages, by coal bed. Table 3 is a summary of these calculations; complete results are shown in Tables 4 through 13. The GRASS software generated estimates of restricted and available coal tonnages for the Wildcat and Moyer coal beds (Tables 7-8a,b,c and 12-13a,b,c); however, these coal beds are considered entirely unavailable because of their depth. No rounding to significant numbers is done by the GRASS programs.

Each of these resource estimates in the tables are subdivided into categories by overburden thickness, coal thickness, and reliability of estimate. Reliability categories used were: measured (coal within 1/4 mile of a coal-thickness measurement); indicated (coal 1/4- to 3/4- mile from a coal-thickness measurement); inferred (coal 3/4- to 3 miles from a coal-thickness measurement); and hypothetical (coal more than 3 miles from a coal-thickness measurement).

These coal tonnage estimates can be compared to previous resource estimates for this quadrangle and can indicate the amount of available coal in other parts of the Powder River Basin that have similar geologic and land-use conditions.

RESULTS

Coal Availability Calculation Using Category 1 Restrictions (Likely restrictions to mining)

The Hilight quadrangle contains 4.4 billion tons of total coal resources (fig. 12). Original and remaining coal resources for the quadrangle are the same because no commercial mining has yet taken place. Under Category 1 restrictions (railroad, power line, cemetery, oil and gas field and producing wells, Hilight gas plant) about 60 percent or 2.7 billion tons of the

original coal resource are considered available for development in the Hilight quadrangle (fig. 13). This 60 percent represents the sum of the available Rider, Lower, and Main Wyodak coal resources (totaling approximately 2.7 billion tons) as a proportion of the total 4.4 billion tons of original coal in the quadrangle (fig. 14; table 3). The coal resources of the Wildcat and Moyer beds are considered unavailable because of depth.

The Main Wyodak coal bed in the Hilight quadrangle contains 2.9 billion tons of coal, of which 1.9 billion tons (67 percent) are considered available for development. Figure 15 shows the total available resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed, and the amount of coal that is restricted by land-use considerations (24 percent) and by technological considerations (9 percent). The relative proportions of these land-use considerations are depicted in fig. 18. The large oil and gas field is the technological consideration which limits the availability of the Wyodak coal bed.

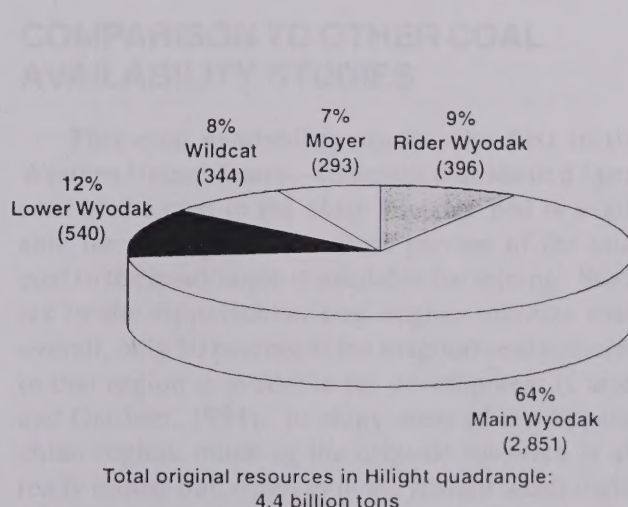


Figure 12. Chart showing total original coal resources in the Hilight quadrangle. Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Mean Square	F-Value	Probability
Replication	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.30
Block	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.30
Treatment	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.30
Error	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.30
Total	1.2	1	1.2	1.2	0.30

The results of the analysis of variance for the 1980-1981 season are presented in Table 1. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

The results of the analysis of variance for the 1981-1982 season are presented in Table 2. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

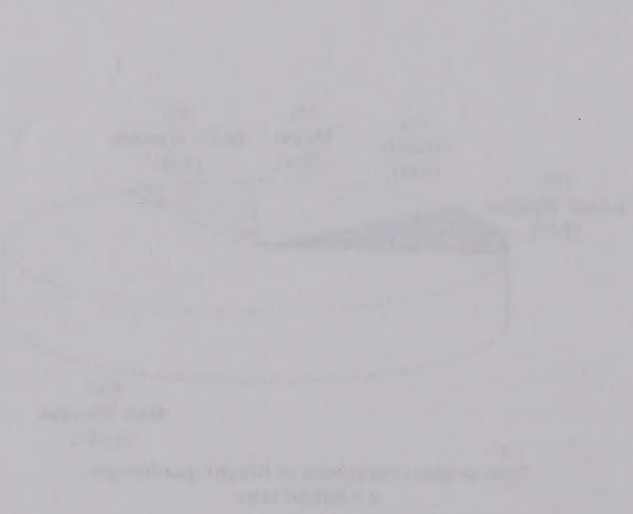


Figure 1. Layout of the experimental plots. The plots are arranged in a grid pattern. The map includes labels for the plots and the overall layout.

The results of the analysis of variance for the 1982-1983 season are presented in Table 3. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

The results of the analysis of variance for the 1983-1984 season are presented in Table 4. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

The results of the analysis of variance for the 1984-1985 season are presented in Table 5. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

RESULTS

Grain Availability Calculation Using Category 1 Restrictions

The results of the grain availability calculation using category 1 restrictions are presented in Table 6. The results show that the treatment effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The block effects were also not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The replication effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The error effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30). The total effects were not significant (F=1.2, P=0.30).

Figure 13. Chart showing amount of available coal in Hilight quadrangle (Category 1 restrictions).

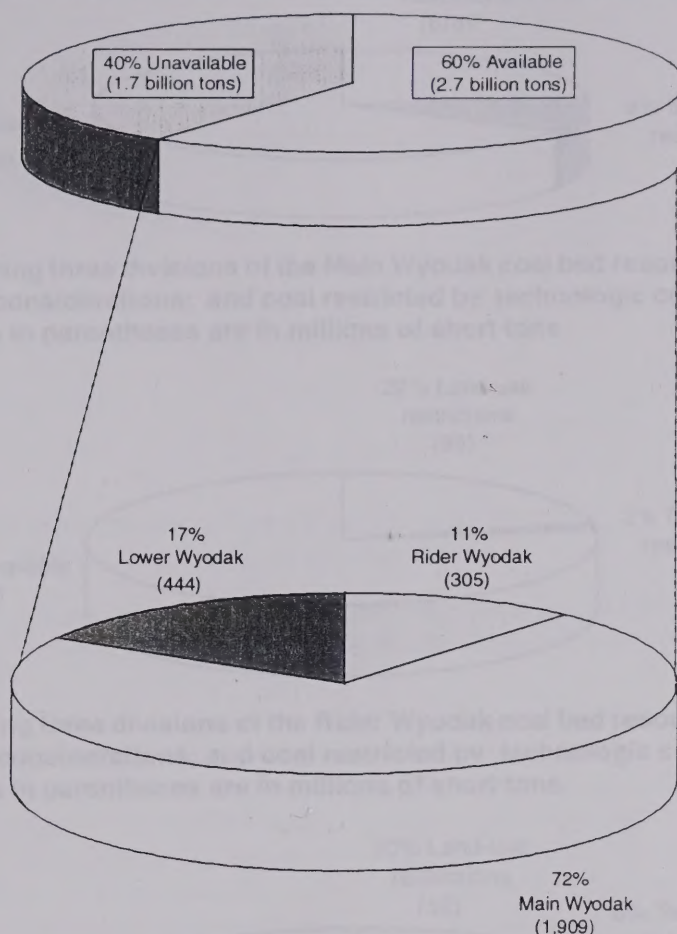


Figure 14. Chart showing proportions of Main, Rider, and Lower Wyodak coal beds that together make up the available coal for the Hilight quadrangle (Category 1 restrictions). Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

Figures 16 and 17 show the amount of available coal and the amounts of coal restricted because of land-use and technological restrictions for the Rider Wyodak coal bed and the Lower Wyodak coal bed, respectively, in the Hilight quadrangle.

Coal Availability Calculation Including Category 2 Restrictions

(Considerations that probably will be mitigated)

If Category 2 restrictions (dwellings, alluvial valley floor, pipelines, raptor areas, inactive oil and gas wells) for the Rider, Lower, and Main Wyodak beds are added to Category 1 restrictions, an additional 807 million tons of coal would be restricted from mining (this figure is approximate because of overlap between some Category 1 and Category 2 considerations). Thus 42 percent (1,851 million tons) of the Wyodak coal beds would be available for mining.

COMPARISON TO OTHER COAL AVAILABILITY STUDIES

This coal availability study—the first in the Western United States—indicates that about 67 percent of the coal in the Main Wyodak bed is available for mining, and about 60 percent of the total coal in the quadrangle is available for mining. Studies in the Appalachian coal region indicate that, overall, only 50 percent of the **original** coal resource in that region is available for development (Carter and Gardner, 1994). In many areas of the Appalachian region, much of the original resource is already mined-out; whereas in the Hilight quadrangle, there has been no mining. Of the **remaining** Appalachian coal resource, no more than 60 percent is considered available for future development, because of restrictions to mining (Carter and Gardner, 1994).



Figure 12. Chart showing amount of available coal in Illinois (Category 1 available). The chart shows that the amount of available coal in Illinois is 30.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in Illinois is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in Illinois is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in Illinois is 1.7 billion tons.

COMPARISON TO OTHER COAL AVAILABILITY STUDIES

The coal availability study—the first in the United States—was conducted in 1974. It was the first study to show that the amount of available coal in the United States is 30.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in the United States is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in the United States is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of available coal in the United States is 1.7 billion tons.

Figure 12 shows the amount of available coal and the amount of coal that is not available. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons.

Coal Availability Calculations Including Category 2 Reserves

It is important to note that the amount of available coal is 30.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons. The amount of coal that is not available is 1.7 billion tons.

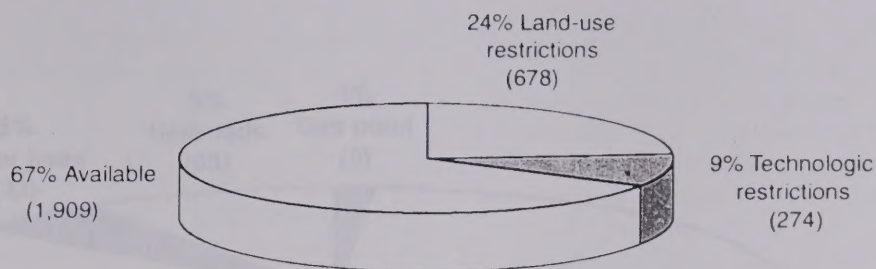


Figure 15. Chart showing three divisions of the Main Wyodak coal bed resources: available coal; coal restricted by land-use considerations; and coal restricted by technologic considerations (Category 1 restrictions). Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

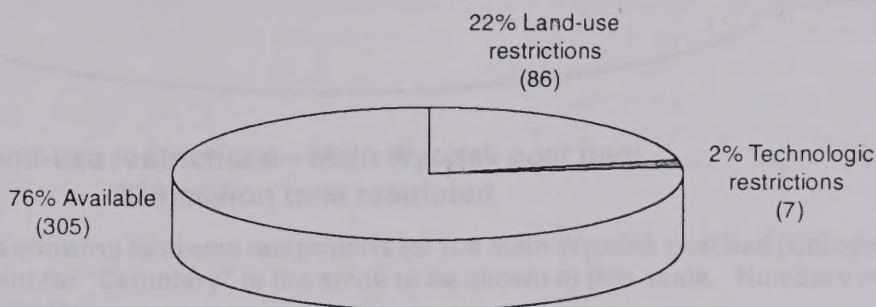


Figure 16. Chart showing three divisions of the Rider Wyodak coal bed resources: available coal; coal restricted by land-use considerations; and coal restricted by technologic considerations (Category 1 restrictions). Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

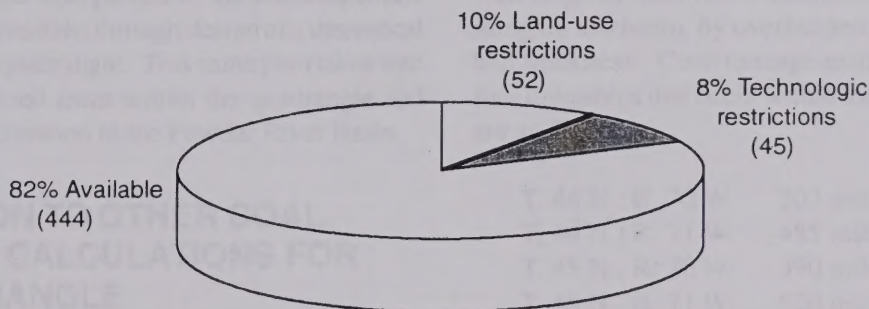


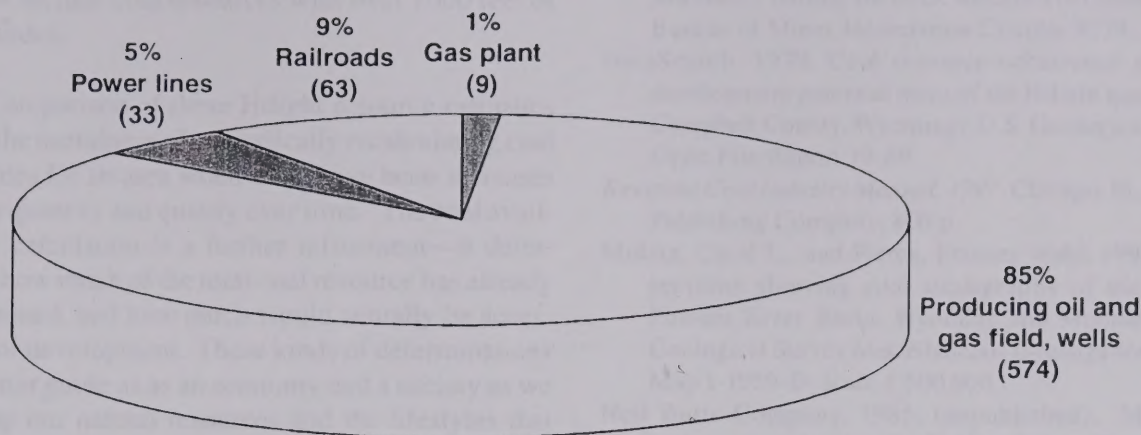
Figure 17. Chart showing three divisions of the Lower Wyodak coal bed resources: available coal; coal restricted by land-use considerations; and coal restricted by technologic considerations (Category 1 restrictions). Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

There are significant differences in several coal quality parameters between Appalachian coals and Powder River coals; these differences must be considered in any comparison of available resources of different regions. In general, the Powder River Basin coals are lower in rank, higher in moisture content, and lower in sulfur content than the Appalachian coals.

There are also major differences between Appalachian and Powder River Basin coal development. Different land-ownership patterns, mineral-ownership patterns, environmental regulations, mining methods, topography, and land-management policies exist in the two regions. Powder River Basin coal development

occurs in an area which is relatively undeveloped and contains no large population centers. Powder River Basin topography is relatively flat; there are numerous, gently-dipping, relatively shallow, thick coal beds. No underground mining is planned. Coal mining in the Powder River Basin involves Federally-owned coal resources and Federal coal mining laws and development regulations. All of these factors influence the amount of coal that is available, and how that coal will be developed.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines coal recoverability studies of the Appalachian region have shown that less than 10 percent of the original resource can be mined and marketed at a profit (Rohrbacher and others, 1994).



**Land-use restrictions—Main Wyodak coal bed:
678 million tons restricted**

Figure 18. Chart showing land-use restrictions for the Main Wyodak coal bed (Category 1 restrictions). The chart segment for "Cemetery" is too small to be shown at this scale. Numbers in parentheses are in millions of short tons.

The coal recoverability study of the Hilight quadrangle is presently being conducted by the U.S. Geological Survey, to determine what percent of the available coal is economically recoverable, through design of a theoretical mine plan for the quadrangle. This mine plan takes into account the restricted areas within the quadrangle and mining practices common in the Powder River Basin.

COMPARISON TO OTHER COAL RESOURCE CALCULATIONS FOR THE QUADRANGLE

Two earlier calculations were compared to our assessment:

(1) IntraSearch (1979) evaluated the coal resources of all unleased Federal coal beds in the quadrangle which are 5 feet or greater in thickness and occur at depths down to 3000 ft. Using these criteria, IntraSearch reported that there are 3.7 billion short tons of unleased Federal coal resources in the Hilight quadrangle. The IntraSearch study computed no resources or reserves for leased Federal coal, State coal, fee (private) coal, or lands encompassed by coal prospecting permits and preference right lease applications.

Our estimate of 4.4 billion tons of coal as the total coal resources in the quadrangle compares well with this previous estimate of 3.7 billion tons by IntraSearch (1979), in view of the fact that the IntraSearch estimate did not include all of the coal in the quadrangle.

(2) A second resource estimate for the area (Berryhill and others, 1950) provided a calculation of total original reserves of subbituminous coal in Wyoming by township, by overburden thickness and coal-bed thickness. Coal-tonnage estimates given for the four townships that occur within the Hilight quadrangle are as follows:

T. 44 N., R. 70 W.	303 million short tons
T. 44 N., R. 71 W.	485 million short tons
T. 45 N., R. 70 W.	390 million short tons
T. 45 N., R. 71 W.	520 million short tons

These estimates of original reserves, which total 1.7 billion tons, are for coal beds greater than 2.5 ft thick and with overburden less than 1000 ft; and are the sum of measured, indicated, and inferred reserve estimates (as defined by Berryhill and others, 1950) for each township.

Because the Hilight quadrangle does not include any one of these townships in its entirety, we used a percent (based on surface area) of each of the above township reserve estimates to approximate a coal reserve figure for the quadrangle. That total came to 780 million short tons.

We believe that this resource figure derived from Berryhill and others (1950) for the Hilight quadrangle is much smaller than later estimates because very few surface coal mines were operating in the Powder River Basin at that time, and thus a limited amount of data on subsurface coal was available. Also, the resource



Figure 1. Land use distribution—Total National Land Use

The data shown in Figure 1 are based on the 1992 National Land Use Inventory (NLUI) and are presented in Table 1. The NLUI is a comprehensive inventory of land use in the United States, covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It provides a detailed breakdown of land use by state, county, and census tract.

The NLUI is a comprehensive inventory of land use in the United States, covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It provides a detailed breakdown of land use by state, county, and census tract. The data is presented in a series of maps and tables, providing a comprehensive overview of land use in the United States.

The NLUI is a comprehensive inventory of land use in the United States, covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It provides a detailed breakdown of land use by state, county, and census tract. The data is presented in a series of maps and tables, providing a comprehensive overview of land use in the United States.

COMPARISON TO OTHER GOAL RESOURCE CALCULATIONS FOR THE QUADRANGLE

The goal of this study was to compare the results of the NLUI to other goal resource calculations for the quadrangle.

The NLUI is a comprehensive inventory of land use in the United States, covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It provides a detailed breakdown of land use by state, county, and census tract. The data is presented in a series of maps and tables, providing a comprehensive overview of land use in the United States.

The NLUI is a comprehensive inventory of land use in the United States, covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It provides a detailed breakdown of land use by state, county, and census tract. The data is presented in a series of maps and tables, providing a comprehensive overview of land use in the United States.

estimates for this area by Berryhill and others (1950) did not include coal resources with over 1000 feet of overburden.

Comparison of these Hilight resource estimates show the usefulness of periodically recalculating coal resources for an area when there have been increases in data quantity and quality over time. The coal availability calculation is a further refinement—it determines how much of the total coal resource has already been mined, and how much would actually be accessible for development. These kinds of determinations can better guide us as an economy and a society as we develop our natural resources and the lifestyles that depend on them.

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Appendix

Tables 4 through 13—Coal Resource tables

Appendix

Tables 6 through 13—Coal Resource Tables

Table 4a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed (Category 1 restrictions)
in the Hilgert 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		TOTAL
	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	
ORIGINAL															
0-300	412,060	145,726	557,786	422,719	672,211	1,094,930	35,042	114,060	149,102	0	0	0	869,821	931,997	1,801,810
300-1000	6,348	153,273	159,621	26,549	704,386	730,935	1,027	157,139	158,166	0	0	0	33,924	1,014,790	1,048,720
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	418,408	298,999	717,407	449,268	1,376,500	1,825,860	36,069	271,199	307,268	0	0	0	903,745	1,946,790	2,850,540
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
0-300	412,060	145,726	557,786	422,719	672,211	1,094,930	35,042	114,060	149,102	0	0	0	869,821	931,997	1,801,810
300-1000	6,348	153,273	159,621	26,549	704,386	730,935	1,027	157,139	158,166	0	0	0	33,924	1,014,790	1,048,720
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	418,408	298,999	717,407	449,268	1,376,500	1,825,860	36,069	271,199	307,268	0	0	0	903,745	1,946,790	2,850,540
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
0-300	11,989	89,587	101,576	21,502	422,951	444,453	20	49,475	49,495	0	0	0	33,511	562,013	595,524
300-1000	0	17,817	17,817	0	62,876	62,876	0	1,769	1,769	0	0	0	0	82,462	82,462
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11,989	107,404	119,393	21,502	485,827	507,329	20	51,244	51,264	0	0	0	33,511	644,475	677,986
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898
TOTAL															
0-300	11,989	89,587	101,576	21,502	422,951	444,453	20	49,475	49,495	0	0	0	33,511	562,013	595,524
300-1000	0	39,018	39,018	0	264,351	264,351	0	42,717	42,717	0	0	0	0	346,086	346,086
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11,989	128,605	140,594	21,502	687,302	708,804	20	92,192	92,212	0	0	0	33,511	908,099	941,610
AVAILABLE															
0-300	400,071	56,138	456,209	401,216	249,259	650,475	35,022	64,585	99,607	0	0	0	836,309	369,982	1,206,290
300-1000	6,348	114,254	120,602	26,549	440,035	466,584	1,027	114,422	115,449	0	0	0	33,924	668,711	702,635
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	406,419	170,392	576,811	427,765	689,294	1,117,050	36,049	179,007	215,056	0	0	0	870,233	1,038,690	1,908,920

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 4b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

		MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
		5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL
0-300																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	290	158	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	158	448
	Gas plant	0	0	0	384	2,690	3,074	20	5,768	5,788	0	0	0	404	8,458	8,862
	Oil and gas wells	9,735	89,587	99,322	18,341	417,112	435,453	0	38,739	38,739	0	0	0	28,076	545,438	573,514
	Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Railroads	2,254	0	2,254	2,613	2,990	5,603	0	5,906	5,906	0	0	0	4,867	8,896	13,763
	Total**	11,989	89,587	101,576	21,502	422,951	444,453	20	49,475	49,495	0	0	0	33,511	562,013	595,524
300-1000																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Powerlines	0	8,185	8,185	0	24,849	24,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,034	33,034
	Railroads	0	9,631	9,631	0	38,027	38,027	0	1,769	1,769	0	0	0	0	49,427	49,427
	Total**	0	17,817	17,817	0	62,876	62,876	0	1,769	1,769	0	0	0	0	82,462	82,462
>1000																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	290	158	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	158	448
	Gas plant	0	0	0	384	2,690	3,074	20	5,768	5,788	0	0	0	404	8,458	8,862
	Oil and gas wells	9,735	89,587	99,322	18,341	417,112	435,453	0	38,739	38,739	0	0	0	28,076	545,438	573,514
	Powerlines	0	8,185	8,185	0	24,849	24,849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,034	33,034
	Railroads	2,254	9,631	11,885	2,613	41,017	43,630	0	7,675	7,675	0	0	0	4,867	58,323	63,190
	Total**	11,989	107,404	119,393	21,502	485,827	507,329	20	51,244	51,264	0	0	0	33,511	644,475	677,986

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 4c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL
0-300															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898
Total**	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898
>1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Oil and gas wells	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898
Total**	0	26,159	26,159	0	206,792	206,792	0	40,947	40,947	0	0	0	0	273,898	273,898

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 5a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Rider Wyodak coal beds (Category 1 restrictions)
in the Hilght 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

		MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
		3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL	0-300	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,133	91,222	32,595	179,982	212,577	1,212	45,028	46,240	47,773	332,275	380,048
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	14,582	14,582	0	1,252	1,252	0	15,944	15,944
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,243	91,332	32,595	194,564	227,159	1,212	46,280	47,492	47,773	348,219	395,992
MINED OUT**	SURFACE															
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DEEP															
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL															
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING	0-300	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,133	91,222	32,595	179,982	212,577	1,212	45,028	46,240	47,773	332,275	380,048
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	14,582	14,582	0	1,252	1,252	0	15,944	15,944
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,243	91,332	32,595	194,564	227,159	1,212	46,280	47,492	47,773	348,219	395,992
RESTRICTIONS	LAND-USE															
	0-300	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	40,907	61,326	1,108	19,986	21,094	21,527	61,258	82,785
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,593	2,593	0	332	332	0	2,925	2,925
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	43,500	63,919	1,108	20,318	21,426	21,527	64,183	85,710
	TECHNOLOGIC															
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394
	TOTAL															
AVAILABLE	0-300	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	81,767	90,856	12,175	139,075	151,250	103	25,041	25,144	26,244	271,015	297,259
	300-1000	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	6,356	6,356	0	920	920	0	7,386	7,386
	>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	81,877	90,966	12,175	145,431	157,606	103	25,961	26,064	26,244	278,401	304,645

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 5b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Rider Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	0	0	0	136	136
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,257	1,257	0	0	0	0	1,257	1,257
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	36,710	57,129	1,108	14,653	15,761	21,527	51,728	73,255
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	1,491	0	1,491	1,491
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,945	2,945	0	3,874	3,874	0	6,819	6,819
Total**	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	40,907	61,326	1,108	19,986	21,094	21,527	61,258	82,785
300-1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	1,520	0	332	332	0	1,852	1,852
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073	0	0	0	0	1,073	1,073
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,593	2,593	0	332	332	0	2,925	2,925
>1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	136	0	0	0	0	136	136
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,257	1,257	0	0	0	0	1,257	1,257
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	36,710	57,129	1,108	14,653	15,761	21,527	51,728	73,255
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,520	1,520	0	1,823	1,823	0	3,343	3,343
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,018	4,018	0	3,874	3,874	0	7,892	7,892
Total**	0	0	0	0	365	365	20,419	43,500	63,919	1,108	20,318	21,426	21,527	64,183	85,710

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 5c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Rider Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394
>1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394	0	0	0	0	7,394	7,394

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 6a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds (Category 1 restrictions)
in the Hilgert 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	2,745	64,249	66,994	3,354	150,863	154,217	789	50,736	51,525	0	0	0	6,888	265,848	272,736
300-1000	17	26,457	26,474	0	106,620	106,620	0	134,376	134,376	0	0	0	17	267,453	267,470
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,762	90,706	93,468	3,354	257,483	260,837	789	185,112	185,901	0	0	0	6,905	533,301	540,206
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
0-300	2,745	64,249	66,994	3,354	150,863	154,217	789	50,736	51,525	0	0	0	6,888	265,848	272,736
300-1000	17	26,457	26,474	0	106,620	106,620	0	134,376	134,376	0	0	0	17	267,453	267,470
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,762	90,706	93,468	3,354	257,483	260,837	789	185,112	185,901	0	0	0	6,905	533,301	540,206
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
0-300	28	1,005	1,033	1,378	6,548	7,926	789	25,997	26,786	0	0	0	2,195	33,550	35,745
300-1000	0	1,342	1,342	0	3,673	3,673	0	10,781	10,781	0	0	0	0	15,796	15,796
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	2,347	2,375	1,378	10,221	11,599	789	36,778	37,567	0	0	0	2,195	49,346	51,541
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484
TOTAL															
0-300	28	1,005	1,033	1,378	6,548	7,926	789	25,997	26,786	0	0	0	2,195	33,550	35,745
300-1000	0	2,895	2,895	0	15,685	15,685	0	41,705	41,705	0	0	0	0	60,285	60,285
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	28	3,900	3,928	1,378	22,233	23,611	789	67,702	68,491	0	0	0	2,195	93,835	96,030
AVAILABLE															
0-300	2,717	63,243	65,960	1,976	144,314	146,290	0	24,738	24,738	0	0	0	4,693	232,295	236,988
300-1000	17	23,562	23,579	0	90,935	90,935	0	92,671	92,671	0	0	0	17	207,168	207,185
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,734	86,805	89,539	1,976	235,249	237,225	0	117,409	117,409	0	0	0	4,710	439,463	444,173

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 6b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and gas wells	28	1,005	1,033	1,378	6,272	7,650	789	25,821	26,610	0	0	0	2,195	33,098	35,293
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	0	0	0	0	190	190
Railroads	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	175	175	0	0	0	0	256	256
Total**	28	1,005	1,033	1,378	6,548	7,926	789	25,997	26,786	0	0	0	2,195	33,550	35,745
300-1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	774	774	0	1,438	1,438	0	0	0	0	2,212	2,212
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,252	3,252	0	0	0	0	3,252	3,252
Railroads	0	1,342	1,342	0	2,899	2,899	0	6,329	6,329	0	0	0	0	10,570	10,570
Total**	0	1,342	1,342	0	3,673	3,673	0	10,781	10,781	0	0	0	0	15,796	15,796
>1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	194	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	194
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	774	774	0	1,438	1,438	0	0	0	0	2,212	2,212
Oil and gas wells	28	1,005	1,033	1,378	6,272	7,650	789	25,821	26,610	0	0	0	2,195	33,098	35,293
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,442	3,442	0	0	0	0	3,442	3,442
Railroads	0	1,342	1,342	0	2,980	2,980	0	6,504	6,504	0	0	0	0	10,826	10,826
Total**	28	2,347	2,375	1,378	10,221	11,599	789	36,778	37,567	0	0	0	2,195	49,346	51,541

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 6c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilgait 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484
Total**	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484
>1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Oil and gas wells	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484
Total**	0	1,552	1,552	0	12,067	12,067	0	31,865	31,865	0	0	0	0	45,484	45,484

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 7a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Wildcat coal (Category 1 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000	7,823	25,410	33,233	19,523	110,613	130,136	5,395	97,826	103,221	0	891	891	32,741	234,740	267,481
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	11,124	36,018	47,142	21,794	148,387	170,181	5,395	120,746	126,141	0	891	891	38,313	306,042	344,355
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
300-1000	7,823	25,410	33,233	19,523	110,613	130,136	5,395	97,826	103,221	0	891	891	32,741	234,740	267,481
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	11,124	36,018	47,142	21,794	148,387	170,181	5,395	120,746	126,141	0	891	891	38,313	306,042	344,355
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	3,435	3,435	0	0	0	0	3,499	3,499
>1000	0	344	344	0	2,101	2,101	0	2,923	2,923	0	0	0	0	5,368	5,368
TOTAL	0	344	344	0	2,165	2,165	0	6,358	6,358	0	0	0	0	8,867	8,867
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	1,751	16,107	17,858	444	60,762	61,206	0	2,126	2,126	0	0	0	2,195	78,995	81,190
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	5,052	26,715	31,767	2,715	98,536	101,251	0	25,046	25,046	0	0	0	7,767	150,297	158,064
TOTAL															
300-1000	1,751	16,107	17,858	444	60,826	61,270	0	5,545	5,545	0	0	0	2,195	82,478	84,673
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	5,052	26,715	31,767	2,715	98,600	101,315	0	28,465	28,465	0	0	0	7,767	153,780	161,547
AVAILABLE															
300-1000	6,071	9,303	15,374	19,078	49,787	68,865	5,395	92,281	97,676	0	891	891	30,544	152,262	182,806
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,071	9,303	15,374	19,078	49,787	68,865	5,395	92,281	97,676	0	891	891	30,544	152,262	182,806

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

1. The first column contains the name of the subject.
 2. The second column contains the name of the author.
 3. The third column contains the title of the work.
 4. The fourth column contains the year of publication.
 5. The fifth column contains the number of pages.
 6. The sixth column contains the price of the book.
 7. The seventh column contains the publisher's name.
 8. The eighth column contains the place of publication.
 9. The ninth column contains the date of acquisition.
 10. The tenth column contains the number of the book in the collection.

Subject	Author	Title	Year	Pages	Price	Publisher	Place	Date	No.
Mathematics	John Doe	Calculus	1980	120	\$5.00	ABC Press	New York	1980-01-01	101
Mathematics	Jane Smith	Algebra	1985	150	\$6.00	DEF Press	Los Angeles	1985-03-15	102
Mathematics	Robert Brown	Geometry	1990	180	\$7.00	GHI Press	Chicago	1990-05-20	103
Mathematics	Sarah White	Statistics	1995	200	\$8.00	JKL Press	San Francisco	1995-07-10	104
Mathematics	Michael Green	Trigonometry	2000	160	\$9.00	MNO Press	Seattle	2000-09-05	105
Mathematics	Linda Black	Number Theory	2005	220	\$10.00	PQR Press	Portland	2005-11-01	106
Mathematics	David Gold	Combinatorics	2010	240	\$11.00	STU Press	Denver	2010-12-15	107
Mathematics	Emily Silver	Group Theory	2015	260	\$12.00	VWX Press	Phoenix	2015-01-20	108
Mathematics	James Brown	Ring Theory	2020	280	\$13.00	YZA Press	San Diego	2020-03-10	109
Mathematics	Patricia Green	Field Theory	2025	300	\$14.00	BCD Press	San Jose	2025-05-01	110
Mathematics	Christopher White	Module Theory	2030	320	\$15.00	EFG Press	San Antonio	2030-07-01	111
Mathematics	Michelle Black	Category Theory	2035	340	\$16.00	HIJ Press	San Jose	2035-09-01	112
Mathematics	Andrew Gold	Homological Algebra	2040	360	\$17.00	KLM Press	San Jose	2040-11-01	113
Mathematics	Olivia Silver	Algebraic Geometry	2045	380	\$18.00	NOP Press	San Jose	2045-12-01	114
Mathematics	Benjamin Brown	Number Theory	2050	400	\$19.00	QRS Press	San Jose	2050-01-01	115
Mathematics	Sophia Green	Combinatorics	2055	420	\$20.00	TUV Press	San Jose	2055-02-01	116
Mathematics	Lucas White	Group Theory	2060	440	\$21.00	WXY Press	San Jose	2060-03-01	117
Mathematics	Isabella Black	Ring Theory	2065	460	\$22.00	ZAB Press	San Jose	2065-04-01	118
Mathematics	Ethan Gold	Field Theory	2070	480	\$23.00	BCD Press	San Jose	2070-05-01	119
Mathematics	Aria Silver	Module Theory	2075	500	\$24.00	EFG Press	San Jose	2075-06-01	120
Mathematics	Leo Brown	Category Theory	2080	520	\$25.00	HIJ Press	San Jose	2080-07-01	121
Mathematics	Valentina Green	Homological Algebra	2085	540	\$26.00	KLM Press	San Jose	2085-08-01	122
Mathematics	Adrian White	Algebraic Geometry	2090	560	\$27.00	NOP Press	San Jose	2090-09-01	123
Mathematics	Julia Black	Number Theory	2095	580	\$28.00	QRS Press	San Jose	2095-10-01	124
Mathematics	Ignacio Gold	Combinatorics	2100	600	\$29.00	TUV Press	San Jose	2100-11-01	125
Mathematics	Alma Silver	Group Theory	2105	620	\$30.00	WXY Press	San Jose	2105-12-01	126
Mathematics	Samuel Brown	Ring Theory	2110	640	\$31.00	ZAB Press	San Jose	2110-01-01	127
Mathematics	Grace Green	Field Theory	2115	660	\$32.00	BCD Press	San Jose	2115-02-01	128
Mathematics	Benjamin White	Module Theory	2120	680	\$33.00	EFG Press	San Jose	2120-03-01	129
Mathematics	Isabella Black	Category Theory	2125	700	\$34.00	HIJ Press	San Jose	2125-04-01	130
Mathematics	Ethan Gold	Homological Algebra	2130	720	\$35.00	KLM Press	San Jose	2130-05-01	131
Mathematics	Aria Silver	Algebraic Geometry	2135	740	\$36.00	NOP Press	San Jose	2135-06-01	132
Mathematics	Leo Brown	Number Theory	2140	760	\$37.00	QRS Press	San Jose	2140-07-01	133
Mathematics	Valentina Green	Combinatorics	2145	780	\$38.00	TUV Press	San Jose	2145-08-01	134
Mathematics	Adrian White	Group Theory	2150	800	\$39.00	WXY Press	San Jose	2150-09-01	135
Mathematics	Julia Black	Ring Theory	2155	820	\$40.00	ZAB Press	San Jose	2155-10-01	136
Mathematics	Ignacio Gold	Field Theory	2160	840	\$41.00	BCD Press	San Jose	2160-11-01	137
Mathematics	Alma Silver	Module Theory	2165	860	\$42.00	EFG Press	San Jose	2165-12-01	138
Mathematics	Samuel Brown	Category Theory	2170	880	\$43.00	HIJ Press	San Jose	2170-01-01	139
Mathematics	Grace Green	Homological Algebra	2175	900	\$44.00	KLM Press	San Jose	2175-02-01	140
Mathematics	Benjamin White	Algebraic Geometry	2180	920	\$45.00	NOP Press	San Jose	2180-03-01	141
Mathematics	Isabella Black	Number Theory	2185	940	\$46.00	QRS Press	San Jose	2185-04-01	142
Mathematics	Ethan Gold	Combinatorics	2190	960	\$47.00	TUV Press	San Jose	2190-05-01	143
Mathematics	Aria Silver	Group Theory	2195	980	\$48.00	WXY Press	San Jose	2195-06-01	144
Mathematics	Leo Brown	Ring Theory	2200	1000	\$49.00	ZAB Press	San Jose	2200-07-01	145
Mathematics	Valentina Green	Field Theory	2205	1020	\$50.00	BCD Press	San Jose	2205-08-01	146
Mathematics	Adrian White	Module Theory	2210	1040	\$51.00	EFG Press	San Jose	2210-09-01	147
Mathematics	Julia Black	Category Theory	2215	1060	\$52.00	HIJ Press	San Jose	2215-10-01	148
Mathematics	Ignacio Gold	Homological Algebra	2220	1080	\$53.00	KLM Press	San Jose	2220-11-01	149
Mathematics	Alma Silver	Algebraic Geometry	2225	1100	\$54.00	NOP Press	San Jose	2225-12-01	150

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 8. The eighth column contains the place of publication.
 9. The ninth column contains the date of acquisition.
 10. The tenth column contains the number of the book in the collection.

Table 7b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Wildcat coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	68	68
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,085	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,085
Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,457	2,457	0	0	0	0	2,457	2,457
Total**	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	3,435	3,435	0	0	0	0	3,499	3,499
>1000															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerlines	0	344	344	0	509	509	0	1,310	1,310	0	0	0	0	2,163	2,163
Railroads	0	0	0	0	1,592	1,592	0	1,612	1,612	0	0	0	0	3,204	3,204
Total**	0	344	344	0	2,101	2,101	0	2,923	2,923	0	0	0	0	5,368	5,368
TOTAL															
Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	68	68
Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,085	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,085
Powerlines	0	344	344	0	509	509	0	1,310	1,310	0	0	0	0	2,163	2,163
Railroads	0	0	0	0	1,592	1,592	0	4,069	4,069	0	0	0	0	5,661	5,661
Total**	0	344	344	0	2,165	2,165	0	6,358	6,358	0	0	0	0	8,867	8,867

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 7c. --Estimated remaining coal resources of the Wildcat coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Oil and gas wells	1,751	16,107	17,858	444	60,762	61,206	0	2,126	2,126	0	0	0	2,195	78,995	81,190
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	1,751	16,107	17,858	444	60,762	61,206	0	2,126	2,126	0	0	0	2,195	78,995	81,190
>1000															
Oil and gas wells	2,147	6,265	8,412	883	12,731	13,614	0	121	121	0	0	0	3,030	19,117	22,147
Too deep	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
Total**	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL															
Oil and gas wells	3,898	22,372	26,270	1,327	73,493	74,820	0	2,247	2,247	0	0	0	5,225	98,112	103,337
Too deep	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
Total**	5,052	26,715	31,767	2,715	98,536	101,251	0	25,046	25,046	0	0	0	7,767	150,297	158,064

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 8a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Moyer coal bed (Category 1 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000	7,075	19,577	26,652	14,837	54,038	68,875	3,160	48,762	51,922	0	0	0	25,072	122,377	147,449
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	22,142	39,372	61,514	45,433	119,501	164,934	7,590	59,266	66,856	0	0	0	75,165	218,139	293,304
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
300-1000	7,075	19,577	26,652	14,837	54,038	68,875	3,160	48,762	51,922	0	0	0	25,072	122,377	147,449
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	22,142	39,372	61,514	45,433	119,501	164,934	7,590	59,266	66,856	0	0	0	75,165	218,139	293,304
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
300-1000	238	7	245	202	68	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	75	515
>1000	994	1,773	2,767	1,138	1,929	3,067	461	1,234	1,695	0	0	0	2,593	4,936	7,529
TOTAL	1,232	1,780	3,012	1,340	1,997	3,337	461	1,234	1,695	0	0	0	3,033	5,011	8,044
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	673	673	382	7,281	7,663	3	3,751	3,754	0	0	0	385	11,705	12,090
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	15,067	20,468	35,535	30,978	72,744	103,722	4,433	14,255	18,688	0	0	0	50,478	107,467	157,945
TOTAL															
300-1000	238	680	918	585	7,350	7,935	3	3,751	3,754	0	0	0	826	11,781	12,607
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	15,305	20,475	35,780	31,181	72,813	103,994	4,433	14,255	18,688	0	0	0	50,919	107,543	158,462
AVAILABLE															
300-1000	6,836	18,897	25,733	14,252	46,687	60,939	3,156	45,010	48,166	0	0	0	24,244	110,594	134,838
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,836	18,897	25,733	14,252	46,687	60,939	3,156	45,010	48,166	0	0	0	24,244	110,594	134,838

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 8b. -- Estimated remaining coal resource of the Moyer coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilgert 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

		MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
		3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Railroads	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	68	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68
	Gas plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Powerlines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Railroads	238	7	245	202	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	7	447
	Total**	238	7	245	202	68	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	75	515
>1000																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gas plant	47	1,013	1,060	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1,025	1,072
	Powerlines	0	403	403	0	555	555	274	968	1,242	0	0	0	274	1,926	2,200
	Railroads	956	445	1,401	1,138	1,372	2,510	186	266	452	0	0	0	2,280	2,083	4,363
	Total**	994	1,773	2,767	1,138	1,929	3,067	461	1,234	1,695	0	0	0	2,593	4,936	7,529
TOTAL																
	Cemeteries	0	0	0	0	68	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68
	Gas plant	47	1,013	1,060	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	1,025	1,072
	Powerlines	0	403	403	0	555	555	274	968	1,242	0	0	0	274	1,926	2,200
	Railroads	1,194	452	1,646	1,340	1,372	2,712	186	266	452	0	0	0	2,720	2,090	4,810
	Total**	1,232	1,780	3,012	1,340	1,997	3,337	461	1,234	1,695	0	0	0	3,033	5,011	8,044

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project. It describes the objectives of the study and the methods used to collect and analyze the data. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings and their implications for the field of research. The third part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030										
Population	1000000	1010000	1020000	1030000	1040000	1050000	1060000	1070000	1080000	1090000	1100000	1110000	1120000	1130000	1140000	1150000	1160000	1170000	1180000	1190000	1200000	1210000	1220000	1230000	1240000	1250000	1260000	1270000	1280000	1290000	1300000	1310000	1320000	1330000	1340000	1350000	1360000	1370000	1380000	1390000	1400000	1410000	1420000	1430000	1440000	1450000	1460000	1470000	1480000	1490000	1500000
GDP	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Unemployment	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%
Inflation	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%
Interest Rate	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	6.1%	6.2%	6.3%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.7%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%
Exchange Rate	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50
Trade Balance	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50
Government Debt	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Public Sector Balance	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50
Current Account Balance	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50
Foreign Direct Investment	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Official Development Assistance	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net International Reserves	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Long-Term Capital Flows	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Short-Term Capital Flows	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Financial Flows	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Primary Income	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Secondary Income	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000	1210000000	1220000000	1230000000	1240000000	1250000000	1260000000	1270000000	1280000000	1290000000	1300000000	1310000000	1320000000	1330000000	1340000000	1350000000	1360000000	1370000000	1380000000	1390000000	1400000000	1410000000	1420000000	1430000000	1440000000	1450000000	1460000000	1470000000	1480000000	1490000000	1500000000
Net Tertiary Income	1000000000	1010000000	1020000000	1030000000	1040000000	1050000000	1060000000	1070000000	1080000000	1090000000	1100000000	1110000000	1120000000	1130000000	1140000000	1150000000	1160000000	1170000000	1180000000	1190000000	1200000000</																														

Table 8c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Moyer coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 1 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Oil and gas wells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Oil and gas wells	0	673	673	382	7,281	7,663	3	3,751	3,754	0	0	0	385	11,705	12,090
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	673	673	382	7,281	7,663	3	3,751	3,754	0	0	0	385	11,705	12,090
>1000															
Oil and gas wells	5,533	6,522	12,055	15,919	20,307	36,226	1,546	658	2,204	0	0	0	22,998	27,487	50,485
Too deep	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
Total**	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL															
Oil and gas wells	5,533	7,195	12,728	16,301	27,588	43,889	1,549	4,409	5,958	0	0	0	23,383	39,192	62,575
Too deep	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
Total**	15,067	20,468	35,535	30,978	72,744	103,722	4,433	14,255	18,688	0	0	0	50,478	107,467	157,945

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 9a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed (Category 2 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	413,352	146,979	560,331	424,941	679,620	1,104,560	35,594	113,493	149,087	0	0	0	873,887	940,092	1,813,970
300-1000	6,596	156,109	162,705	26,473	704,533	731,006	824	159,239	160,063	0	0	0	33,893	1,019,880	1,053,770
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	419,948	303,088	723,036	451,414	1,384,100	1,835,560	36,418	272,732	309,150	0	0	0	907,780	1,959,970	2,867,750
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
0-300	413,352	146,979	560,331	424,941	679,620	1,104,560	35,594	113,493	149,087	0	0	0	873,887	940,092	1,813,970
300-1000	6,596	156,109	162,705	26,473	704,533	731,006	824	159,239	160,063	0	0	0	33,893	1,019,880	1,053,770
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	419,948	303,088	723,036	451,414	1,384,100	1,835,560	36,418	272,732	309,150	0	0	0	907,780	1,959,970	2,867,750
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
0-300	72,179	44,768	116,947	78,771	136,912	215,683	5,347	21,042	26,389	0	0	0	156,297	202,722	359,019
300-1000	0	48,147	48,147	6,451	164,169	170,620	490	25,706	26,196	0	0	0	6,941	238,022	244,963
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	72,179	92,915	165,094	85,222	301,081	386,303	5,837	46,748	52,585	0	0	0	163,238	440,744	603,982
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431
TOTAL															
0-300	72,179	44,768	116,947	78,771	136,912	215,683	5,347	21,042	26,389	0	0	0	156,297	202,722	359,019
300-1000	0	48,147	48,147	6,451	166,273	172,724	490	26,162	26,652	0	0	0	6,941	240,582	247,523
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	72,179	92,915	165,094	85,222	303,185	388,407	5,837	47,204	53,041	0	0	0	163,238	443,304	606,542
AVAILABLE															
0-300	341,173	102,211	443,384	346,169	542,708	888,877	30,247	92,450	122,697	0	0	0	717,589	737,369	1,454,950
300-1000	6,596	107,962	114,558	20,021	538,259	558,280	333	133,076	133,409	0	0	0	26,950	779,297	806,247
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	347,769	210,173	557,942	366,190	1,080,900	1,447,150	30,580	225,526	256,106	0	0	0	744,539	1,516,660	2,261,200

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 9b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilgait 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL
0-300															
Alluvial valley floor	5,768	0	5,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,768	0	5,768
Dwellings	841	0	841	674	547	1,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,515	547	2,062
Inactive oil and gas	1,577	771	2,348	3,190	2,393	5,583	162	547	709	0	0	0	4,929	3,711	8,640
Pipelines	36,365	35,015	71,380	41,287	113,642	154,929	2,436	21,042	23,478	0	0	0	80,088	169,699	249,787
Raptor sites	32,394	13,587	45,981	39,749	26,442	66,191	3,234	0	3,234	0	0	0	75,377	40,029	115,406
Total**	72,179	44,768	116,947	78,771	136,912	215,683	5,347	21,042	26,389	0	0	0	156,297	202,722	359,019
300-1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	1,152	1,152	170	2,800	2,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	3,952	4,122
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	37,229	37,229	3,480	112,240	115,720	324	21,112	21,436	0	0	0	3,804	170,581	174,385
Raptor sites	0	13,626	13,626	4,098	60,542	64,640	490	4,593	5,083	0	0	0	4,588	78,761	83,349
Total**	0	48,147	48,147	6,451	164,169	170,620	490	25,706	26,196	0	0	0	6,941	238,022	244,963
>1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Alluvial valley floor	5,768	0	5,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,768	0	5,768
Dwellings	841	1,152	1,993	844	3,347	4,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,685	4,499	6,184
Inactive oil and gas	1,577	771	2,348	3,190	2,393	5,583	162	547	709	0	0	0	4,929	3,711	8,640
Pipelines	36,365	72,244	108,609	44,767	225,882	270,649	2,760	42,154	44,914	0	0	0	83,892	340,280	424,172
Raptor sites	32,394	27,213	59,607	43,847	86,984	130,831	3,724	4,593	8,317	0	0	0	79,965	118,790	198,755
Total**	72,179	92,915	165,094	85,222	301,081	386,303	5,837	46,748	52,585	0	0	0	163,238	440,744	603,982

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 9c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Main Wyodak coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilgait 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (5-40 ft and >40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL	5-40	>40	TOTAL
0-300															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431
Total**	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431
>1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431
Total**	0	0	0	0	2,976	2,976	0	455	455	0	0	0	0	3,431	3,431

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 10a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Rider Wyodak coal beds (Category 2 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,133	91,222	32,595	179,982	212,577	1,212	45,028	46,240	47,773	332,275	380,048
300-1000	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	14,582	14,582	0	1,252	1,252	0	15,944	15,944
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,243	91,332	32,595	194,564	227,159	1,212	46,280	47,492	47,773	348,219	395,992
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
0-300	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,133	91,222	32,595	179,982	212,577	1,212	45,028	46,240	47,773	332,275	380,048
300-1000	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	14,582	14,582	0	1,252	1,252	0	15,944	15,944
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,877	25,132	30,009	9,089	82,243	91,332	32,595	194,564	227,159	1,212	46,280	47,492	47,773	348,219	395,992
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
0-300	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,011	26,775	7,123	25,114	32,237	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	73,966	82,457
300-1000	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	2,160	2,160	0	0	0	0	2,261	2,261
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,112	26,876	7,123	27,274	34,397	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	76,227	84,718
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
TOTAL															
0-300	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,011	26,775	7,123	25,114	32,237	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	73,966	82,457
300-1000	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	2,219	2,219	0	0	0	0	2,320	2,320
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,112	26,876	7,123	27,333	34,456	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	76,286	84,777
AVAILABLE															
0-300	4,469	20,983	25,452	8,325	56,122	64,447	25,471	154,868	180,339	1,014	26,336	27,350	39,279	258,309	297,588
300-1000	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	12,362	12,362	0	1,252	1,252	0	13,622	13,622
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,469	20,983	25,452	8,325	56,130	64,455	25,471	167,230	192,701	1,014	27,588	28,602	39,279	271,931	311,210

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Notes: 1. Values are in thousands of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 2. Values are in millions of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 3. Values are in billions of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 4. Values are in trillions of dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Category	Sub-category	Year									
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	Food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Manufacturing	Food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Services	Food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Total	Food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Non-food	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
	Food & non-food	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts.

Notes: 1. Values are in thousands of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 2. Values are in millions of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 3. Values are in billions of dollars unless otherwise indicated. 4. Values are in trillions of dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Table 10b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources in the Rider Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the flight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Alluvial valley floor	153	1	154	125	372	497	0	3	3	0	0	0	278	376	654
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	114	114	45	356	401	0	423	423	45	893	938
Inactive oil and gas	0	170	170	30	686	716	60	1,089	1,149	0	159	159	90	2,104	2,194
Pipelines	254	1,559	1,813	604	9,661	10,265	7,066	20,382	27,448	197	10,424	10,621	8,121	42,026	50,147
Raptor sites	0	2,467	2,467	33	17,178	17,211	0	4,379	4,379	0	9,501	9,501	33	33,525	33,558
Total**	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,011	26,775	7,123	25,114	32,237	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	73,966	82,457
300-1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	126	0	0	0	0	126	126
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1,293	1,293	0	0	0	0	1,297	1,297
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	746	746	0	0	0	0	847	847
Total**	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	2,160	2,160	0	0	0	0	2,261	2,261
>1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Alluvial valley floor	153	1	154	125	372	497	0	3	3	0	0	0	278	376	654
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	114	114	45	482	527	0	423	423	45	1,019	1,064
Inactive oil and gas	0	170	170	30	686	716	60	1,089	1,149	0	159	159	90	2,104	2,194
Pipelines	254	1,559	1,813	604	9,665	10,269	7,066	21,675	28,741	197	10,424	10,621	8,121	43,323	51,444
Raptor sites	0	2,467	2,467	33	17,279	17,312	0	5,125	5,125	0	9,501	9,501	33	34,372	34,405
Total**	407	4,149	4,556	764	26,112	26,876	7,123	27,274	34,397	197	18,692	18,889	8,491	76,227	84,718

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 10c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Rider Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilgert 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
>1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	58	58

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 11a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds (Category 2 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	2,745	64,249	66,994	3,354	150,863	154,217	789	50,736	51,525	0	0	0	6,888	265,848	272,736
300-1000	17	26,457	26,474	0	106,620	106,620	0	134,376	134,376	0	0	0	17	267,453	267,470
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,762	90,706	93,468	3,354	257,483	260,837	789	185,112	185,901	0	0	0	6,905	533,301	540,206
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
0-300	2,745	64,249	66,994	3,354	150,863	154,217	789	50,736	51,525	0	0	0	6,888	265,848	272,736
300-1000	17	26,457	26,474	0	106,620	106,620	0	134,376	134,376	0	0	0	17	267,453	267,470
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,762	90,706	93,468	3,354	257,483	260,837	789	185,112	185,901	0	0	0	6,905	533,301	540,206
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
0-300	306	16,718	17,024	197	25,834	26,031	307	8,920	9,227	0	0	0	810	51,472	52,282
300-1000	2	4,421	4,423	0	24,479	24,479	0	28,925	28,925	0	0	0	2	57,825	57,827
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	308	21,139	21,447	197	50,313	50,510	307	37,845	38,152	0	0	0	812	109,297	110,109
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813
TOTAL															
0-300	306	16,718	17,024	197	25,834	26,031	307	8,920	9,227	0	0	0	810	51,472	52,282
300-1000	2	4,421	4,423	0	25,518	25,518	0	29,270	29,270	0	0	0	2	59,209	59,211
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	308	21,139	21,447	197	51,352	51,549	307	38,190	38,497	0	0	0	812	110,681	111,493
AVAILABLE															
0-300	2,439	47,531	49,970	3,156	125,028	128,184	482	41,815	42,297	0	0	0	6,077	214,374	220,451
300-1000	15	22,036	22,051	0	81,101	81,101	0	105,105	105,105	0	0	0	15	208,242	208,257
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,454	69,567	72,021	3,156	206,129	209,285	482	146,920	147,402	0	0	0	6,092	422,616	428,708

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 11b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Alluvial valley floor	0	577	577	0	365	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	942	942
Dwellings	0	356	356	0	159	159	0	57	57	0	0	0	0	572	572
Inactive oil and gas	34	993	1,027	0	537	537	0	83	83	0	0	0	34	1,613	1,647
Pipelines	167	8,626	8,793	197	12,731	12,928	307	8,688	8,995	0	0	0	671	30,045	30,716
Raptor sites	116	6,943	7,059	0	13,060	13,060	0	140	140	0	0	0	116	20,143	20,259
Total**	306	16,718	17,024	197	25,834	26,031	307	8,920	9,227	0	0	0	810	51,472	52,282
300-1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	19	19	0	494	494	0	364	364	0	0	0	0	877	877
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	2	3,422	3,424	0	15,025	15,025	0	22,584	22,584	0	0	0	2	41,031	41,033
Raptor sites	0	1,441	1,441	0	11,641	11,641	0	7,320	7,320	0	0	0	0	20,402	20,402
Total**	2	4,421	4,423	0	24,479	24,479	0	28,925	28,925	0	0	0	2	57,825	57,827
>1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Alluvial valley floor	0	577	577	0	365	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	942	942
Dwellings	0	375	375	0	653	653	0	421	421	0	0	0	0	1,449	1,449
Inactive oil and gas	34	993	1,027	0	537	537	0	83	83	0	0	0	34	1,613	1,647
Pipelines	169	12,048	12,217	197	27,756	27,953	307	31,272	31,579	0	0	0	673	71,076	71,749
Raptor sites	116	8,384	8,500	0	24,701	24,701	0	7,460	7,460	0	0	0	116	40,545	40,661
Total**	308	21,139	21,447	197	50,313	50,510	307	37,845	38,152	0	0	0	812	109,297	110,109

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 11c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Lower Wyodak coal beds unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilgait 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813
Total**	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813
>1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813
Total**	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,237	0	576	576	0	0	0	0	1,813	1,813

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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Table 12a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Wildcat coal bed (Category 2 restrictions)
in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000	7,823	25,410	33,233	19,523	110,613	130,136	5,395	97,826	103,221	0	891	891	32,741	234,740	267,481
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	11,124	36,018	47,142	21,794	148,387	170,181	5,395	120,746	126,141	0	891	891	38,313	306,042	344,355
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
300-1000	7,823	25,410	33,233	19,523	110,613	130,136	5,395	97,826	103,221	0	891	891	32,741	234,740	267,481
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	11,124	36,018	47,142	21,794	148,387	170,181	5,395	120,746	126,141	0	891	891	38,313	306,042	344,355
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
300-1000	1,104	6,335	7,439	2,143	22,079	24,222	1,769	18,561	20,330	0	113	113	5,016	47,088	52,104
>1000	914	3,118	4,032	717	8,024	8,741	0	3,984	3,984	0	0	0	1,631	15,126	16,757
TOTAL	2,018	9,453	11,471	2,860	30,103	32,963	1,769	22,545	24,314	0	113	113	6,647	62,214	68,861
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	90	0	90	28	337	365	0	871	871	0	0	0	118	1,208	1,326
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	3,391	10,608	13,999	2,299	38,111	40,410	0	23,791	23,791	0	0	0	5,690	72,510	78,200
TOTAL															
300-1000	1,155	6,335	7,490	2,147	22,185	24,332	1,769	19,206	20,975	0	113	113	5,071	47,839	52,910
>1000	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL	4,456	16,943	21,399	4,418	59,959	64,377	1,769	42,126	43,895	0	113	113	10,643	119,141	129,784
AVAILABLE															
300-1000	6,667	19,075	25,742	17,375	88,427	105,802	3,625	78,620	82,245	0	777	777	27,667	186,899	214,566
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,667	19,075	25,742	17,375	88,427	105,802	3,625	78,620	82,245	0	777	777	27,667	186,899	214,566

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 12c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Wildcat coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Inactive oil and gas	90	0	90	28	337	365	0	871	871	0	0	0	118	1,208	1,326
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	90	0	90	28	337	365	0	871	871	0	0	0	118	1,208	1,326
>1000															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	256	256	0	48	48	0	0	0	0	304	304
Too deep	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
Total**	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
TOTAL															
Inactive oil and gas	90	0	90	28	593	621	0	919	919	0	0	0	118	1,512	1,630
Too deep	3,301	10,608	13,909	2,271	37,774	40,045	0	22,920	22,920	0	0	0	5,572	71,302	76,874
Total**	3,391	10,608	13,999	2,299	38,111	40,410	0	23,791	23,791	0	0	0	5,690	72,510	78,200

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

of all specimens and their analysis are to be made by the Laboratory of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, Washington, D.C.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of the specimens of the various minerals and rocks which were analyzed by the Laboratory of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, Washington, D.C.

No.	Name of specimen	Locality	Altitude	Weight	Specific gravity	Fusion	Color	Streak	Luster	Cleavage	Fracture	Mohs hardness	Transparency	Crystal form	Chemical composition	Remarks
1	Quartz	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.65	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	7	Transparent	Hexagonal	SiO ₂	
2	Orthoclase	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.55	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	6	Transparent	Prismatic	KAlSi ₃ O ₈	
3	Plagioclase	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.60	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	6	Transparent	Prismatic	(Na,Al)Si ₃ Al ₂ O ₈	
4	Microcline	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.55	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	6	Transparent	Prismatic	KAlSi ₃ O ₈	
5	Calcite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.71	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	3	Transparent	Rhombic	CaCO ₃	
6	Dolomite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.85	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	3	Transparent	Rhombic	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂	
7	Gypsum	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.32	Soft	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	2	Transparent	Prismatic	CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	
8	Halite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	2.16	Soft	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	2	Transparent	Cubic	NaCl	
9	Fluorite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	3.18	Hard	Colorless	White	Vitreous	None	Conchoidal	4	Transparent	Cubic	CaF ₂	
10	Pyrite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	5.00	Hard	Brassy yellow	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	6	Opaque	Cubic	FeS ₂	
11	Galena	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	7.50	Hard	Lead gray	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	4	Opaque	Cubic	PbS	
12	Stibnite	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	4.70	Hard	Brassy yellow	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	5	Opaque	Orthorhombic	Sb ₂ S ₃	
13	Asphalene	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	4.50	Hard	Brassy yellow	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	5	Opaque	Orthorhombic	As ₂ S ₃	
14	Realgar	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	4.40	Hard	Red	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	5	Opaque	Orthorhombic	As ₂ S ₄	
15	Native copper	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	8.93	Hard	Reddish brown	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	3	Opaque	Irregular	Cu	
16	Native silver	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	10.49	Hard	Grayish white	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	3	Opaque	Irregular	Ag	
17	Native gold	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	19.30	Hard	Yellow	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	3	Opaque	Irregular	Au	
18	Native iron	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	7.80	Hard	Black	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	4	Opaque	Irregular	Fe	
19	Native nickel	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	8.80	Hard	Black	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	4	Opaque	Irregular	Ni	
20	Native cobalt	Sierra Nevada	10,000 ft.	1.00	8.80	Hard	Black	Black	Metallic	None	Conchoidal	4	Opaque	Irregular	Co	

Table 12b. -- Estimated remaining coal resource in the Wildcat coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the eight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	141	149	290	165	868	1,033	0	0	0	306	1,017	1,323
Dwellings	0	57	57	0	90	90	0	241	241	0	0	0	0	388	388
Pipelines	1,104	6,030	7,134	1,897	16,105	18,002	1,023	10,578	11,601	0	113	113	4,024	32,826	36,850
Raptor sites	0	247	247	104	6,878	6,982	617	8,032	8,649	0	0	0	721	15,157	15,878
Total**	1,104	6,335	7,439	2,143	22,079	24,222	1,769	18,561	20,330	0	113	113	5,016	47,088	52,104
>1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	189	189	0	0	0	0	377	377
Pipelines	481	940	1,421	717	5,197	5,914	0	3,564	3,564	0	0	0	1,198	9,701	10,899
Raptor sites	502	2,546	3,048	0	3,163	3,163	0	457	457	0	0	0	502	6,166	6,668
Total**	914	3,118	4,032	717	8,024	8,741	0	3,984	3,984	0	0	0	1,631	15,126	16,757
TOTAL															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	141	149	290	165	868	1,033	0	0	0	306	1,017	1,323
Dwellings	0	57	57	0	278	278	0	430	430	0	0	0	0	765	765
Pipelines	1,585	6,970	8,555	2,614	21,302	23,916	1,023	14,142	15,165	0	113	113	5,222	42,527	47,749
Raptor sites	502	2,793	3,295	104	10,041	10,145	617	8,489	9,106	0	0	0	1,223	21,323	22,546
Total**	2,018	9,453	11,471	2,860	30,103	32,963	1,769	22,545	24,314	0	113	113	6,647	62,214	68,861

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

1. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of the amount of water consumed on the rate of weight loss in obese individuals. The study will be conducted over a period of 12 weeks. The participants will be divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group will consume a fixed amount of water (2 liters per day), while the experimental group will consume a variable amount of water (4 liters per day). The rate of weight loss will be measured by weighing the participants at the beginning and end of the study.

2. The study will be conducted in a controlled environment. The participants will be recruited from a local health club. The study will be approved by the local ethics committee. The data will be analyzed using statistical software.

3. The results of the study will be presented at a conference. The study will be published in a peer-reviewed journal. The study will be a valuable contribution to the field of obesity research.

4. The study will be a valuable contribution to the field of obesity research. The study will be a valuable contribution to the field of obesity research. The study will be a valuable contribution to the field of obesity research.

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Table 13a. -- Estimated coal resources of the Moyer coal bed (category 2 restrictions)
in the Hilgert 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming
(in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft),
coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
ORIGINAL															
0-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000	7,075	19,577	26,652	14,837	54,038	68,875	3,160	48,762	51,922	0	0	0	25,072	122,377	147,449
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	22,142	39,372	61,514	45,433	119,501	164,934	7,590	59,266	66,856	0	0	0	75,165	218,139	293,304
MINED OUT**															
SURFACE															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEP															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL															
300-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REMAINING															
300-1000	7,075	19,577	26,652	14,837	54,038	68,875	3,160	48,762	51,922	0	0	0	25,072	122,377	147,449
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	22,142	39,372	61,514	45,433	119,501	164,934	7,590	59,266	66,856	0	0	0	75,165	218,139	293,304
RESTRICTIONS															
LAND-USE															
300-1000	787	2,614	3,401	1,079	9,802	10,881	654	8,792	9,446	0	0	0	2,520	21,208	23,728
>1000	5,655	4,873	10,528	6,072	16,169	22,241	1,026	1,399	2,425	0	0	0	12,753	22,441	35,194
TOTAL	6,442	7,487	13,929	7,151	25,971	33,122	1,680	10,191	11,871	0	0	0	15,273	43,649	58,922
TECHNOLOGIC															
300-1000	113	361	474	69	264	333	0	56	56	0	0	0	182	681	863
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	15,180	20,156	35,336	30,665	65,727	96,392	4,430	10,560	14,990	0	0	0	50,275	96,443	146,718
TOTAL															
300-1000	864	2,926	3,790	1,085	9,902	10,987	654	8,849	9,503	0	0	0	2,603	21,677	24,280
>1000	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL	15,931	22,721	38,652	31,681	75,365	107,046	5,084	19,353	24,437	0	0	0	52,696	117,439	170,135
AVAILABLE															
300-1000	6,211	16,650	22,861	13,751	44,135	57,886	2,505	39,913	42,418	0	0	0	22,467	100,698	123,165
>1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,211	16,650	22,861	13,751	44,135	57,886	2,505	39,913	42,418	0	0	0	22,467	100,698	123,165

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Mined and lost-in-mining, by surface and deep mining methods.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and its objectives. It also contains a brief review of the literature on the subject.

1970-1979	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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Table 13b. -- Estimated remaining coal resources of the Moyer coal bed unavailable due to LAND-USE restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilgait 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raptor sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	261	0	261	341	648	989	0	0	0	602	648	1,250
Dwellings	25	57	82	37	35	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	92	154
Pipelines	761	1,866	2,627	780	5,598	6,378	358	3,005	3,363	0	0	0	1,899	10,469	12,368
Raptor sites	0	708	708	0	4,486	4,486	0	5,575	5,575	0	0	0	0	10,769	10,769
Total**	787	2,614	3,401	1,079	9,802	10,881	654	8,792	9,446	0	0	0	2,520	21,208	23,728
>1000															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings	81	0	81	150	171	321	43	20	63	0	0	0	274	191	465
Pipelines	3,754	3,525	7,279	4,619	12,446	17,065	1,013	1,306	2,319	0	0	0	9,386	17,277	26,663
Raptor sites	1,978	1,659	3,637	1,376	5,571	6,947	0	91	91	0	0	0	3,354	7,321	10,675
Total**	5,655	4,873	10,528	6,072	16,169	22,241	1,026	1,399	2,425	0	0	0	12,753	22,441	35,194
TOTAL															
Alluvial valley floor	0	0	0	261	0	261	341	648	989	0	0	0	602	648	1,250
Dwellings	106	57	163	187	206	393	43	20	63	0	0	0	336	283	619
Pipelines	4,515	5,391	9,906	5,399	18,044	23,443	1,371	4,311	5,682	0	0	0	11,285	27,746	39,031
Raptor sites	1,978	2,367	4,345	1,376	10,057	11,433	0	5,666	5,666	0	0	0	3,354	18,090	21,444
Total**	6,442	7,487	13,929	7,151	25,971	33,122	1,680	10,191	11,871	0	0	0	15,273	43,649	58,922

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Table 13c. -- Estimated remaining coal resources in the Moyer coal bed unavailable due to TECHNOLOGIC restrictions (Category 2 restrictions) in the Hilight 7.5-minute quadrangle, Campbell County, Wyoming (in thousands of short tons)

Resources are subdivided into categories of overburden thickness (0-300 ft, 300-1000 ft, and >1000 ft), coal thickness (3-5 ft and 5-40 ft), and reliability of estimate (measured, indicated, inferred, and hypothetical).

	MEASURED			INDICATED			INFERRED			HYPOTHETICAL			TOTAL		
	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL	3-5	5-40	TOTAL
0-300															
Inactive oil and gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300-1000															
Inactive oil and gas	113	361	474	69	264	333	0	56	56	0	0	0	182	681	863
Too deep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total**	113	361	474	69	264	333	0	56	56	0	0	0	182	681	863
>1000															
Inactive oil and gas	90	170	260	35	364	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	534	659
Too deep	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
Total**	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
TOTAL															
Inactive oil and gas	203	531	734	104	628	732	0	56	56	0	0	0	307	1,215	1,522
Too deep	15,067	19,795	34,862	30,596	65,463	96,059	4,430	10,504	14,934	0	0	0	50,093	95,762	145,855
Total**	15,180	20,156	35,336	30,665	65,727	96,392	4,430	10,560	14,990	0	0	0	50,275	96,443	146,718

* Less than 1, not included in totals.

** Not necessarily sum. Calculated separately to avoid double counting of overlapping restrictions.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

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